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Poetry.

DEATH DEPOSED.

Death stately came to a young man, and said,
"If thou wert dead
What matter?" The young man replied,
"See my young bride,
Whose life were all one blackness if I died.
My land requires me; and the world's self, too,
Methinks would miss some things that I can do."

Then Death in scorn this only said,
"Be dead,"
And so he was. And soon another's hand
Made rich his land,
The sun, too, of three summers had the might
To bleach the widow's hue light and more light,
Again to bridal white.
And nothing seemed to miss beneath the sun
His work undone.

But Death soon met another man, whose eye
Was Nature's spy;
Who said, "Forbear thy too triumphant scorn.
The weakest born,
Of all the sons of men is by his birth
Heir of the Might Eternal; and this Earth
Is subject to him in his place.
Thou leav'st no trace.

"Thou,—the mock Tyrant that men fear and hate,
Grim, fleshless Fate,
Cold, dark, and wormy thing of loss and tears!
Not in the sephulchres
Thou dwellest, but in my crimson heart;
Where while it beats we call thee Life. Depart!
A name, a shadow into any gulf,
Out of this world, which is not thine,
But mine;
Or simply—because thou art
Only Myself."
—[William Allingham.

COMPENSATION.

BY WILL VISCHER.

I knew a man who loved the bees,
And watched them day by day,
To see them build their waxen cells
And store their sweets away.
And then, though blindness stole his sight
He was even a dearer drone.
But age and homeliness of face
Came to him day by day,
Yet those he loved grew old with him
And loved him all the way.
—[Fairhaven Herald.

LOVE'S EXCUSE.

My merry maid, restrain thy mirth,
Be serious with me;
One tender sigh hath greater worth
Than all thy frolic glee.
"Ah, me, I see!" the maiden cried,
"You'd have me weep when at your side."

Not so, my love, I tell thee nay;
I love each mood of thine;
But what these stammering lips would say
Weighs down with fear of mine.
"Ha, ha!" she laughed, "I would not choose
To hear from you such heavy news."

But Cupid's bow oft bringeth pain
While Dian roams for sport;
Ill fares the heart that pleads in vain,
He love laughed out of court,
But still she said, with laughing face,
"Love should have had a stronger case."

Then soft she whispered in my ear,
"Why chide me for a word so gay?
For I am merry with you near
And sad with you away.
Alas, my love! through all the years
Thy heart commands my mirth or tears."
—[A. T. Worden, in Judge.

A COMPROMISE.

He loved her to distraction,
And yet he could not say
The words to tell the story
His heart would fain convey.

At length, in desperation,
A bargain he made
To find out if she loved him—
A task he'd oft essayed.

They differed on the tariff,
As wise folks sometimes do,
On free trade, or protection,
Or tax for revenue.

Said he: "Though a free trader,
To end our tariff strife,
I'll advocate protection—
To you alone—for life."

A peal of roguish laughter;
A hug, a kiss. Said she:
"Hadn't we better compromise
On reciprocity."
—[Chicago Mail.

Our Story Teller.

A NARROW ESCAPE

IN 1870—, being then a young man of about 23, with very little experience except what I had gained on my father's farm in Ohio and a short term of service in the big general store in the little country village near by, I drifted, in company with two other young fellows, to what we considered the New Eldorado, where we all expected to make our fortunes with little or no effort—the then new state of Colorado.

We arrived in Denver in April, and remained several days in that overgrown village, much interested in the sights always to be seen in a town in the mining country.

During our stay in Denver, I was separated from my two companions, and—"But," as Rudyard Kipling says, "that is another story." Suffice it to say that in about ten days after my arrival, I found myself, not picking gold and silver off the streets, but holding a position as book-keeper and head clerk in the sole and only mercantile establishment in Perdition, a mining camp up over the range. The said store was owned by an old friend of my father's, Mr. James McIntyre by name, whom, by great good fortune, I had happened to meet in Denver at just about the time I was about to give up in despair, the effort to find something to turn my hand to, having discovered that the Centennial state might glitter after the most dazzling fashion, but was not all gold, by a long shot.

The first two weeks I passed in Perdition were hard ones for me, as I had never been accustomed to such rough life or customs as I there encountered, but under Mr. McIntyre's careful tutelage, I soon became case-hardened, so to speak, and being careful to avoid doing anything which might bring me under the displeasure of the "ba-a-a-d" men of the camp, (who were quite numerous) I was soon voted quite a decent fellow, for a "tenderfoot."

I remained in Perdition about two years, during which time, Mr. McIntyre's health failing him, the firm became McIntyre & Stuart, the junior member of the firm being "Yours truly."

We had done a rushing and profitable business, and by carefully watching our chances, had managed to make quite a "pile" in "grub-stakes." So, at the end of two years, feeling that I had earned a vacation, I decided to return to Ohio for a few months, leaving the business in charge of our first lieutenant, a trustworthy young Scotchman named Donald McTavish.

It was about this time we needed a supply of goods for the store, and, accordingly, I decided to buy stock in Denver before starting East. We had a handsome balance in the Denver bank with which we did business, but as there was a little "pile" around the store amounting to about $2,000, I decided to take it with me, instead of sending it by express, which favored Perdition with its visits about once a week. With this, I would purchase the goods needed and deposit the balance in the bank.

So, one fine morning, I pulled out, riding my old broncho Augustus, and having concealed on my person and in a secret pocket of the saddle about $2,300 in gold-dust and coin.

It was about four days' hard riding to Denver, and before the first day was over I wished most heartily that I could fly the rest of the way.

However, this day, and the next, and the next passed in uneventful fashion, and nothing occurred to disturb my peace of mind, which disturbance might easily have been made, considering the amount of money I had with me.

Along in the afternoon of the third day, one of the heavy thunder showers so frequent in the mountains, occurred, and, after struggling along through the blinding storm for about an hour in search of shelter, I found that my faithful Augustus was, beyond all shadow of doubt, almost tired out; and, what was more, I suddenly discovered that we had switched off the heavy trail leading to Denver, and had, somehow or another, gotten onto a by-path leading to somewhere or nowhere—the former, I hoped.

The storm showing no sign of abatement, I dismounted and led my horse down into a little hollow between two giant rocks, and waited for the elements to get over their tantrum.

Finally, after a steady down-pour of almost two hours, during which the water came down in blinding sheets, and each and every clap of thunder sounded as though a mountain had been cleft through and through, the storm suddenly ceased, old Sol shone out bright and clear, and a glorious rainbow in the East told me that I could now venture out with safety, which I proceeded to do at once.

Arrived back on the trail, however, I discovered that retreat toward the big trail was out of the question. For, where a short time previous had been a little rivulet trickling down through a ravine, was now a roaring torrent, which I then knew by the "lay of the land," would not lessen for several hours. Therefore, I reluctantly turned back, gave Augustus the rein, and followed the straggling trail down the gulch.

I proceeded in this way for some time, when turning a curve in the trail about dark, I heard the welcome sound of human voices, and a little way further on, a dog (a yallow one, I noticed afterward) came yelping toward me in regular country style.

I followed the sound of voices, and soon found myself in front of a log cabin of the regulation sort, whence proceeded a most appetizing odor of bacon, which was evidently being prepared for supper.

Four or five children, of the regulation "tow-head" variety, stood around me, fingers in mouths, vouchsafing only imbecile stares in answer to my inquiries as to where I was, and so forth. However, in a few minutes the head of a tired looking woman showed itself at the door, immediately disappearing, and soon followed by the form of a big, heavily-bearded man, who, after scattering the yellow dog and dull-faced urchins aforesaid, by several judiciously administered kicks, invited me, in a gruff voice, in which I noted an effort at pleasant modulation, to "light an' hev er snack," an invitation which I was not long in accepting, and shortly afterward, having unsaddled my horse and established him in the shed against the big rock which did duty as a stable, I found myself in the cabin, doing justice in most ample fashion to the bacon and corn pone set before me.

While I was eating, I noticed with much admiration the girl who waited on us ("us," meaning the host, his better half and myself.) She was about eighteen or nineteen, and, on the average height, and did not take me long to note, with a face and figure fit for a sculptor's model. She looked thin and pale, however, and her big, timid black eyes wore an habitual startled expression, which seemed only to add to her pitiful beauty. I was sure she could not be the child of this couple, and from the tones they used in addressing her, which made the poor girl start like a freightened fawn the moment she was spoken to, I finally concluded she was some dependent relative, which conclusion I found afterward to be correct.

After supper, having in the presence of my host taken a good-night look at Augustus, during which I threw my saddle around in a careless fashion which afterwards, as it proved, saved me several hundred dollars, I returned to the house and sat down before the open fireplace to smoke a social pipe with the head of the house, who informed me that it was four bad miles to Wintergreen, the nearest place at which I could find accommodations for myself and "th' critter," and had invited me to accept shelter with him for the night. In the morning, he said, I could strike the Denver trail, which was only six miles away, in an opposite direction from Wintergreen.

After some desultory conversation, during which my host informed me that his name was Irons, and that he hailed from "M'zury," I got him to talking about his family, and finally asked him about the black-eyed girl, who, with Mrs. Irons, was attending to household duties in the back other room of which the house boasted.

"Humph!" said he, "that's Mable Adams—niece of mine, dern her lazy hide. Hones'ly, stranger, she's th' mostes' worthless critter I ever seed. Ev'y chance she gits, she goes snoopin' off in the woods, an' sets thar fer hours, jest dreamin' an' wastin' time. Tried ter git her ter merry one ov th' boys over t' camp, w'ot war dead sot t' her'er, but she, havin' er little book-larnin', an' him being er common sort ov cuss, like me, jest wouldn't hev it thet way. Damn her, I'll fix her yet." And from the dangerous gleam in the man's eye, I feared he would do almost anything.

I did not like the man's looks. Although he tried to appear pleasant, I could easily see that he was a gentleman who might find a little difficulty in establishing a reputation for moral perspicuity, and the way I occasionally found his piercing eyes turned on me was not in the least reassuring.

He finally asked me my name and business, which i told him, and then inquired if things were booming up at our camp. After several other interrogations, evidently, at first to my apprehensive mind, intended to gain information as to whether or not I had any money with me, on which subject I neglected to enlighten him, he suddenly turned the subject, and began to tell me about the depredations horse-thieves had been making of late, in the vicinity of Wintergreen, and remarking, *en passant*, that a vigilance committee had been formed, and the first gentleman caught in illegal possession of some other person's animal or animals, might expect to be severely dealt with. After telling me about one or two "necktie parties" he had assisted at in "M'zury," Irons finally noticed that I was sleepy, and at once showed me to bed—a litter in the loft above.

I lay awake a long time, thinking of different subjects, but principally of the pretty girl down stairs, whose lot seemed to be so hard. I was thinking what an ornament she would be to a handsome home (my smiling and cynical friend, just go and stay in a mining camp a couple of years, away from all feminine society, and see how susceptible you yourself will become.)

I had just begun to wonder, in a dreamy fashion, how Mabel would look dressed for the ball instead of being attired in the well-worn calico frock in which I had seen her, when I suddenly became aware of muffled voices, which evidently proceeded from the bank against which the house was built. I rolled over on my left side, placed my ear against a crack in the wall and listened. There were evidently two men talking, one of whom, by his voice, I recognized as my host.

"Now, I'll jest tell ye, Bill, suthin's got ter be did," I heard my host say, "coz they's all'gether tew dern many hosses bein' stole 'round yere. W'y on'y yistiddy, Jem Byron's bald-face runnin' hoss wuz stole, an' Jem allus so shore he kep' im safe. Don't it jest beat h—l?" And Mr. Irons laughed in a quiet but hearty manner, though for the life of me, I couldn't imagine anything mirth-producing in the fact that a valuable horse had been stolen.

"Ain't they some other way?" inquired the other.

Heavens! I was going to sneeze, and I wanted to hear more! I held my breath —placed my finger hard over my upper lip.

"No, siree," continued Mr. Irons in his hoarse tones, "somebody's got ter do er leetle air-walkin' ter satisfy th' outraged feelin's ov th' public. Coz, they's tew dern much ov th' bizniss goin' on', an' nobody's been ketched yit. So, suthin's got ter be——"

"T'chew! t'chew!" I gurgled, being no longer able to repress that treacherous sneeze.

"Wot wuz that?" I heard both ask, in a breath. Then I heard my host say: "Oh, thet's er feller sleepin' inside. Got lost, he sez."

Then the pair walked away, and I heard no more. I lay awake a little while longer, trying to account for the conversation I had heard, but finally fell asleep, concluding that Irons and his visitor were both members of the vigilance committee of which he had told me, tho' their remarks seemed somewhat peculiar, if such were the case.

Early in the morning I was awakened by a sound of heavy feet climbing up into the loft, and was startled by the voice of my host exclaiming, "Granger, our hosses is goned! Took right out f'm under our noses!"

"Wh—what?" I gasped, rubbing my eyes.

"Hosses took! On'y last night one ov th' boys wuz yere, and we wuz talkin' 'bout th' stealin' wot's goin'on. An' now, b' gosh, *my* stabl's robbed!"

I was down stairs in an instant, and with Irons, rushed to the stable, only to find that the horses (Irons had had one in the stable also) were indeed gone. My saddle—a cheap looking one—was left, but Gus had disappeared. Of course, I felt very badly, for Gus had been a portion of being one of the best horses in the mountains, and was, moreover, thoroughly trustworthy and reliable.

However, there was no use crying over spilt milk, and so I told my host, who seemed to feel worse over my loss than he did over his own. So we went in and ate breakfast.

After much discussion, the host informed me that as it was his fault, in not taking proper precautions, that my horse had been stolen, he should not see me delayed, but would let me take another horse, he had "up the gulch a piece," and ride it as far as the stage road, where I could leave it at the relay station. This generous offer I gladly accepted, as I was anxious to get to Denver as soon as possible. My host arose from the table first, and saying he was going after the horse, which, he remarked, was the best in those parts. I lingered around the house, hoping to catch a glimpse of poor Mabel, whom I had not seen that morning, but I was disappointed, as she did not appear at all.

Soon Irons made his appearance, riding bareback, a handsome bay horse, which seemed very spirited. I did not notice at the time that his face was of a lighter hue than the rest of him. If I had, I might not have borrowed him so gladly—for it was a bald-faced horse, and his face had been stained with something or other to give him a uniform color.

After many admonitions from Irons, whom I concluded was not a bad fellow, after all, to take my time, as the stage did not pass till 2 o'clock, and the stage road was only eight miles beyond the Denver trail, making fourteen miles in all. I shook hands with him and his tired looking wife, glanced fruitlessly around for Mabel, and with my own saddle on the borrowed horse, started down the trail.

For the first mile or two the animal I rode seemed very spirited and lively, but finally settled down to business, and plodded along in careless, easy fashion, taking his own time.

Thus were the next two or three miles covered, when, just as I had passed the mouth of a little gulch, I reined up, slightly startled to hear the rapid beat of a horse's hoofs behind me. I turned, rode back to the gulch, and there, coming toward me at racing speed, came a horse I recognized as the only Augustus—and riding him like a professional, Mabel Adams!

Before I had time to conjecture the meaning of the unexpected sight, horse and rider had reached my side.

"Turn and run for it, stranger, for God's sake!" gasped Mabel. "That's the racing horse that was stolen day before yesterday. Come! They're after you—the vigilantes—and they never ask any questions, but just haug folks. Do you hear?" (For I sat on my horse like one paralyzed.) "They hang! Come! Don't ask anything, but, for God's sake, come!"

In another instant she had turned in the direction in which I had been going, and was fairly flying down the road. I spurred up my horse, and, in a few bounds, had reached her side. Scarcely had I done so when I heard the wild yells of our pursuers, coming out of the mouth of the gulch down which Mabel had just come. I did not turn to look—there was no time for me, I thought involuntarily leaned forward on our horses' necks, as though we knew what was coming, and urged the willing animals to greater speed. A second more, and a shout of triumph reached us, instantly followed by the sharp crack of several rifles. I heard a sobbing groan escape my companion, and knew she had been struck by one of the bullets aimed at me.

"Are you hurt?" I asked.

"Y-yes, a little. Never mind *me*. I can hold on" said the brave girl, "it's in the shoulder."

There was no time to try and do anything for her. Here we were with a howling mob behind us, and our only hope of safety lay in our horses, which were doing nobly.

On and on we flew, neither saying a word, but urging the animals forward as fast as they could go. Now a bend in the trail left our pursuers out of sight—now another discovered us to them again, but I could tell by the faintness of their yells that they were out of gunshot, so ventured to turn and look at them. There must have been twenty—to my frightened vision they seemed a hundred—and riding at the head was my whilom host, Mr. Ephraim Irons!

I could see it all now. Irons was one of the horse thieves infesting the vicinity, and was also a member of the vigilance committee, and in order to avert suspicion, had laid a plot—which, I now thought, any idiot might have discovered—to make me a victim in the circumstances and the committee. How I cursed my stupidity! But it was too late. I knew well the ways of vigilantes, who hang first and then try the case in hand, and the only thing to do was to run for it.

My God! What if our horses should fail us! But no. Both animals kept nobly to their work, though the pace was beginning to tell on them, as their labored breath and distended nostrils gave evidence.

I glanced at my companion, who was looking straight ahead—she was white as death.

"Can you stand it a mile or two longer," I asked.

"Yes, but don't waste any time on me. Hurry!"

A couple of miles further, and our pursuers, I was sure, were distanced. So making a halt at a little stream, we dismounted, and I turned my attention to Mabel's wound. It was a slight one, although I knew the pain must have been severe, and I soon had it bathed and dressed in as comfortable a manner as possible, under the circumstances.

While thus employed, Mabel, who, now that the danger was not immediate, was weak and trembling, told me, between feminine gusts of tears, how it came about, proving that my late friend Mr. Irons had indeed conspired to do away with me. It was fortunate for me, however, that he did not know I had any money with me, or I should never have left the house alive.

When Mabel had finished telling me how she heard her uncle and myself talking about the horses having been stolen, and heard me accept his offer to loan me the one I was now riding—how she had, as soon as possible, slipped away to where Gus was hidden, and had saddled him, and started after me—how she had been seen by her uncle, who every minute was expecting the vigilantes, in accordance with a message sent by his midnight visitor—and I had tried, as best I could to soothe her, and in some measure thank her for her noble act, I asked:

"But what are you going to do now?"

"I—I—I don't know," cried the poor child. "I can't go back. Uncle would kill me if I did. Can't you get me something to do in Denver?"

"I don't believe I can," I answered, "but I'll tell you what I can do—how would you like to go back to Ohio and live on the old farm with the folks, and be my little sister?"

"Oh, could I? Might I? Oh, I would be so glad! But—"

"It's settled," said I, feeling just as pleased as she, "but let's go on, for we daren't waste any time." And in a moment we were again in the saddle, riding rapidly towards Denver.

I wish I could, to make my story a bit more interesting, record how we passed through all sorts of dangers, and made several hairbreadth escapes before we got out of harm's way. But we didn't. Aside from being obliged to keep riding hard all day, for fear of being overtaken, nothing of moment occurred, and we reached Denver in safety that night. Arrived there, and having seen Mabel comfortably lodged in a hotel, I at once proceeded to find one of the Perdition boys, whom I expected to return to the camp with Gus. I found him, after some trouble, and, two days afterwards, when Mabel and I were almost at our Ohio destination, honest Jem Byron, the owner of the bald-faced racer, was agreeably surprised to have his lost animal returned, with a letter from me explaining the matter. Strange to say, one fine morning very shortly after the receipt of my letter, a corpse, tersely placarded "Horse-thief," was found in the woods near the Irons mansion, dangling gracefully from the limb of a tree. It was Ephraim Irons, Esq., who had been appointed "it" at a necktie social during the night.

They didn't bother much about coroners' verdicts in those days—though if there had been one in this case, the placard on the dead man's breast would have caused it to be "Stricken by the hand of Providence," or something of that sort.

"Well, we arrived at the old home safely, and were received with open arms by my parents and sisters, who at once made Mabel, who was very shy, feel quite at home among them, and it not long before the poor, pale thing was an altogether different-looking person.

I remained at home until the following spring, before which time Mabel and I, concluding that we didn't get along very well as brother and sister, decided to take each other "for better, for worse," and were accordingly married at Christmas.

In the spring I returned to Colorado to close out my interests there, and shortly after my arrival learned of the accident which made poor Mrs. Irons a widow and her children orphans.

JESSE JAMES'S LITTLE SON

An Elevator Boy in Kansas City—His Mother's Support.

With all that has been written about that famous Missouri outlaw, Jesse James, little has ever been said about his family or domestic relations. By those not familiar with his history, it is generally supposed that when the Ford boys did their dastardly work the gang leader was single, and that, save his brother Frank, his race was extinguished with him. This impression is wrong, however, for Jesse was married and was the father of one child, a boy, who was an infant when his father was killed. This boy now lives with his widowed mother in a modest little house on Troost avenue, in Kansas City, Mo. He is called Jesse James, jr. He is now about 15 years of age, and is an elevator boy in the American National bank building, in that city. He is a steady and industrious lad, and his small earnings are all that his mother and he have to exist on.

Young James has been fairly well educated for a boy of his age and opportunities, but he is a great student and has learned many things. He is also an omnivorous reader, and nearly all of the standard authors of romance and history are familiar to him. When his father was killed young Jesse was too small to understand what kind of a life his parent had led, but since he has attained to boyhood's estate he has read everything that has ever been written about the train robber.

He is not only familiar with every detail of his father's life, but he is also familiar with the history of every other outlaw that ever existed, and he can talk as glibly about the daring deeds of Robin Hood and other bandits of ye olden time as he can about the more recent exploits of the Younger boys and Jim Cummings. Moreover, the dates and localities of every historic robbery that has ever been committed are at his finger's end, withal, though Jesse, jr., is very reticent, and is loth to talk to strangers.

The boy has also many interesting relics in his possession that are connected with his father's life, such as old revolvers, spurs, masks, favorite bridles and saddles of the dead outlaw, and a great scrap-book that contains clippings of nearly everything that has appeared in print about his father. To those who happen to know his identity, the son of the famous outlaw is an object of great curiosity, and among the boys of the city he is regarded with awe, and wherever he goes young Jesse always commands their respectful homage.

BREAKFAST FLIRTATIONS.

Eating grape skins and melon rinds—Haven't I seen you before somewhere?

Drinking sarsaparilla with ammonia in it:—I am feeling a little rocky this morning.

Spilling the coffee on the tablecloth:—I desire your acquaintance.

Eating with a knife:—I shall take all risks for your sake.

Drinking from the finger bowl:—Where can I meet you?

Ordering an onion salad:—Do you think you could learn to love me?

Breakfasting on oatmeal and milk:—I am financially embarassed.

Flipping a quarter carelessly in the air:—Money is no object to me.

Throwing a hot roll at the head waiter:—We are observed.

Walking off with the napkin in coat pocket:—Farewell forever.—[New York Herald.

Spring Chicken.

A distant cousin of Bill Nye related a remarkable instance of escape from death in a Girard House group recently.

A spring chicken which had somehow gained the top of the Washington monument, fell off through sheer carelessness, and, plunging eastward, struck the soil with such a thud as to penetrate it to a depth of eighteen inches—some persons said nineteen. Nothing but the fine spring constitution of the fowl saved it from instant death. As it was it was badly stunned for a few seconds; then clambering out it hopped away, clucking in a great rage, and was last seen flapping and clawing dangerously at a wayside rooster.—[Philadelphia Record.

Everything Fresh and Nice.

"Bill, have you dusted the pies?"

"Yes, sir!"

"Sponged off the candy?"

"Yes."

"Washed the gingerbread and flavored the marshmallows?"

"Yep."

"Dug the flies out o' the lemonade?"

"Yes——"

"Hi! la's an' gen'lem'n! Yere's yer nice fresh confectionery, yer lemonade and yer home-made pi-ees, yere!"—[American Grocer.

Up on History.

Teacher (to pupil in juvenile history class)—Now, Willie, you remember what I told you about the battle of Waterloo, do you?

Willie—Yes'm.

Teacher—Who won the battle?

Willie—The Juke of Wellington.

Teacher—Who came to his assistance and helped him out?

Willie—A feller named Upgardson Atom.—[Chicago Tribune.

A Man of Moods.

Celebrated Pianist (to merchant)—I must return these gloves. They don't fit at all.

Merchant—But you bought them two weeks ago.

C. P.—I know, but all my fingers were thumbs that day.—[Munsey's Weekly.

Freddy Reads the Papers.

Teacher—Freddy Fangle, you may tell me the meaning of the expression "the quick and the dead."

Freddy—The people of New York and Philadelphia.—[Brooklyn Life.

Our Serial Story.

Written Expressly for THE BLADE. Copyright 1890.

UNCLE SAM IN 1894;

A TALE OF OUR IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

"The best of prophets of the Future is the Past."—*Byron.*

CHAPTER XII.

A DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

An hour Kynett had reached the doctor's residence. He found Jim Byles perfectly willing to loan his horse for the errand of mercy on which he was bound, and Mrs. Byles, a motherly old soul, hurried on her bonnet and shawl, and taking an animal she referred to as "the old mar,"—which Kynett discovered to refer to a mare, and not to the old lady's mother, as he at first imagined—set off at once for the Hawkins residence. Dr. Smith, who dwelt in a straggling little village that had grown up at a crossroads, was fortunately at home. He heard Kynett's errand, and at once expressed his readiness to go.

"But come in and take supper before we start. I may be kept there some hours, and it is just ready."

Kynett accepted, for he was ravenously hungry. The doctor led the way to the supper-room, where a homely but plentiful meal awaited them. After serving his guest, Dr. Smith asked:

"How does it come you are old Hawkins's messenger, sir? For I can see you are a stranger."

Kynett briefly explained the circumstances detailed in the last chapter, and gave the doctor his name.

"Ah! Looking at the Dickinson tract, eh? Well, my opinion may not be worth much, but I should advise you and your backer to let it alone. There may be iron there in paying quantities, but there are no surface indications; and as for coal, I am certain there is none," and he went on to detail the facts which led him to that belief.

Kynett was delighted to find among the mountains a man familiar with the entire country, who knew a good deal of practical geology and mineralogy; and so she plied the voluble doctor with questions all through the meal, and afterward on their horseback journey to the Hawkins cabin.

"Excuse the question, Doctor," he said, "but why do you hide your light under a bushel, so to speak, here among these wild mountains? Why not go to a better locality?"

"Ah," laughed the doctor, "I was in the Confederate service, you know, and campaigned through the valley over west of where I now live. I met my wife there—a bouncing, black-eyed mountain girl—and after the war was over, came up here and married her. Well, the people needed a doctor; there was no money in the country, and her father offered me the farm on which I live as my wife's dowry if I would settle on it—and I did, for it afforded me a surety of a living, you know. And there I've stayed ever since, and there I'll die, I suppose."

"By the way, Doctor, who was Colonel Garnier?" inquired Kynett, at a pause in the conversation, as they rode side by side up the mountain road.

The Doctor looked at him in astonishment. "What do you know of Colonel Garnier?" he queried in turn.

Kynett told him of Mrs. Hawkins's disconnected utterances.

"Hah!" exclaimed Dr. Smith, with a snort like that of a war-horse, "so Mrs. Hawkins knows something that weighs on her mind, eh! Do you know I have often suspected there was some secret sense of wrong there? The old woman is a sort of queer creature—and, Good Lord! there was enough happened in the war times to upset a stronger head than hers; but here's a hint of some special devilry in which she had a hand, and of which she's repenting now, in her old age.

"Well, to answer your question, Mr. Kynett, Colonel Garnier was a wealthy sugar planter down in Louisiana. He was a very handsome man, and, begging your pardon, the devil among the pretty girls. He married a wife for her money, and as there was no love on either side he led rather wild life in some respects.

"Well, that didn't please Mrs. Garnier, by a good deal; and the result was that he absented himself from home half the time. His wife, by inheritance, obtained a plantation in Georgia, some forty miles from Atlanta—and Garnier used to spend a great deal of his time there. In fact, it was whispered that he kept a second marital establishment there, and that he purchased good-looking slave girls whom he successively installed as mistresses of the Georgia plantation.

"But the war came, and it was right in the track of the Federal invasion. Garnier went into the Confederate army, and while he was there his wife died, leaving no children. He married afterward, but his second wife lived only a few years; and shortly after her death he was killed in some political trouble.

"I don't know how the Hawkinses knew him; but they are not Louisiana folks, that is certain. So I fancy that they knew him on the Georgia plantation—and what they know certainly isn't much to Garnier's credit, poor fellow! I was a young cub then—left medical college in my last year to go into the army as a surgeon—and I was in the same brigade as Col. Garnier's regiment. Then we were camped for a time in the vicinity of his plantation, where the people all knew of his doings. So I have a pretty good knowledge of the bad side of Col. Garnier, from hearsay evidence."

Here the conversation was necessarily broken off, as they had reached the rocky defile by which "the Bowl," as the little circular valley in whose depths old Hawkins dwelt was called, was reached from the west—the ridge road, and the path down the declivity, by which Kynett had entered it, being the only entrance from the east. The two horsemen were compelled to go in single file, and had too much to do to keep their horses on their feet, as they stumbled along the rocky path, to indulge in conversation.

The autumn night had fallen as they drew rein in front of the lonely cabin. They hitched their horses to convenient trees, and met Hawkins himself at the door.

"I'm powerful glad you've got here, Doc," was his greeting, "for the old woman is gettin' no better mighty fast."

Kynett preferred the open air to the interior of the cabin, and seating himself on a rock a few yards away, lighted a cigar and awaited the result of the doctor's visit.

Used as he was to the rush and activity of a great city, the quietude of nature, in this mountain fastness, gave him an eerie sensation. All around him the huge encircling rim of the mountain wall cut the night sky, and the forest that came down on every side to the little clearing in which stood the cabin, was full of night sounds, that only made more pronounced the stillness. From a tree somewhere on the cliff to the east, came the notes of a whippoorwill; the mountain stream murmured as it met the rocks that obstructed its course; all else was silence—silence so deep that it filled his soul with the majesty of the night. Far above him, in the blue-black ether, burned the stars, in the configurations they bore when their groups were named by the Chaldean shepherds, in the dawn of recorded history, around him were the mighty hills, lifting their heads to heaven. The only token of humanity was the light shimmering from the window of the cabin, wherein a soul was struggling to free itself from its bondage of clay, that it might soar into the unknown and infinite future.

Kynett sat as silent as the eternal hills around him, wrapped in reverie. One—two hours passed by, when the door opened and the doctor came out. Kynett stepped forward to meet him.

"She is dying," said he. "You remember what I said about Col. Garnier? Well, here is a case wherein a man's sins live after him. Have you paper—a notebook—anything on which you can write?"

"I have a pocket memorandum and a fountain pen."

"That will do very well. Come in. Mrs. Hawkins is quite rational; the fever has subsided, and her mind is clear. She is dying, however; and the story that burdens her must be taken down. It may right a great wrong, if Death has not already claimed its innocent victim. I want you to take it down, and preserve it."

CHAPTER XIII.

A CONTEST FOR CONGRESS.

MEANTIME the Congressional campaign of Mr. Ingham went on apace, and his time was fully occupied in traveling over the district making speeches. One evening after he had been thus engaged, on returning to his hotel he was surprised to meet Mr. Lake, the member of the national committee who had insisted upon his becoming a candidate.

"I am glad to see you, Lake," said Mr. Ingham, "though I should hold a grudge against you for getting me into this business. I had no idea campaigning involved such an amount of exacting labor."

"It is no child's play, certainly. But your work is certainly effective, at least among intelligent audiences like that tonight. You talk straight to the subject, and never miss a point. You should win this campaign—and from all I hear, you are going to do so."

"Am I? Well, now I am in it, of course I would like to be successful. But how goes the battle elsewhere?"

Lake shook his head. "I have been in politics for a good many years, but I never saw a campaign so utterly mixed up as this. Why, in the West the situation is perfectly terrible. We are going to lose heavily out there, in some sections."

"Do not these defections affect both parties—the farmers, for instance, in cases where they nominate their own candidates; will they not draw strength pretty equally from both Republican and Democratic parties?"

"Oh, no! You don't seem to understand that in the Republican states the farmers' movement is covertly pushed by the Democrats. They know that it is very seldom that a Democrat can be induced to bolt his party, while the reverse is true of Republicans. This is one great disadvantage that the Republican party has—its members do not stick to it through thick and thin. The bulk of the votes that will be thrown away on the farmers' ticket will come from our party, and the Democrats will be the gainers thereby."

"Then it looks to you like a political revolution?" inquired Ingham.

"Yes, it looks that way. I don't know but that it is, after all, the best way to cure the people of their foolishness—for it is nothing else. A good big dose of Democratic doctrine carried into practice would bring hard times, ruin half the people and seriously pinch the other half; but it would teach them that their own judgment is poor, and they might then be willing to defer to that of experienced and able leaders, rather than follow a lot of demagogues, who are seeking simply their own advancement."

Thus the talk turned upon the details of Mr. Ingham's canvass; for Lake was on his way East, and stopped over for the night merely to ascertain the progress of the campaign.

Mr. Ingham's next appointment was a joint debate with Judge Littler, his Democratic opponent, in the southern part of the district, in the midst of an almost exclusively farming community. Judge Littler had the opening speech, and he devoted himself to a fierce onslaught upon the tariff. He told his auditors that the tariff was devised to benefit the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers; that unless we bought of other nations, they would not buy of us, but rather of those nations which were their customers; that the way to make the farmers prosperous was to remove the tariff, thus giving them a wider market for their wheat and corn, beef and pork; and he elaborated those points with cleverness and ability.

When he discussed the subject of trusts, and denounced the tariff as directly fostering and building them up, assuring his hearers that if the protective tariff were removed, not a single trust would remain at the end of one year's time; and he closed his speech by an attack upon the principle of reciprocity, which he stigmatized as being a mere blind, applying to only a few articles. "What I want, my fellow-citizens," said he, "is reciprocity with every nation on the globe, and for every product. Let us have reciprocity with Great Britain, with Germany, with France, with all the nations of the world, not merely a few."

This idea he dwelt upon strongly at length; and then he sat down amid round after round of cheers.

Mr. Ingham then stepped forward, and after a general introduction, addressed himself to the task of replying to his opponent, following the points he had advanced in regular order.

"With regard to the origin and purpose of the tariff," said he, "its primary use is to raise money to pay the expenses of the national government. It takes something like three hundred million dollars a year to do this; how is it to be raised? The present plan is to raise it by duties upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes on liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. The greater portion comes from the duties paid by imported goods. If you abolish these, you must raise this money by taxation on your land and other property, the same as your state and county taxes are raised.

"The tariff benefits the entire nation, not simply one class. The vast majority must work for their living. If they cannot find work in shops and factories, and in occupations associated with them, they must necessarily go to farming; and in place of buying their food with their wages, raise it for themselves. We already produce more of these products than we can consume; these men will thus increase this production, and at the same time cease to be consumers of what the farmers now produce.

"But the tariff, by rendering manufacturing, in its myriad forms, possible to be pursued as a money-making occupation, has drawn men to the cities from the country, and built up a vast consuming class for farm products, and made them producers of manufactured articles, of which in time the farmers are the consumers. Thus both are benefited, and the nation grows in wealth.

"The theory that, unless we buy of other nations, they will not buy of us, is entirely false. Every year we buy of South America millions of dollars' worth more than we sell them—which is a practical proof of its falsity. Then commerce between nations is not barter. The men who buy our grain in London or Liverpool are not the men who sell cotton goods, or cutlery, or machinery to us. To remove the tariff to-morrow would not lead to the sale of one more bushel of grain, one more pound of pork or beef, in England. She buys these things abroad simply because she can not produce enough for her own consumption. To destroy the tariff would not make her people eat one whit more; and her merchants would continue to buy where they could buy the cheapest, no matter whether of us or of some one else; and the fact of our buying more or less of the things her manufacturers have to sell would and does cut no figure in the matter."

Mr. Ingham discussed this point in all its bearings until he had made it plain that the removal of the tariff would not increase our exports; that all other nations, without exception, with whom we have commerce, have tariffs, save England alone; and that these tariffs, not our own, are the real bars to our export trade. Then he turned to the subject of trusts:

"The fact is overlooked by my friend that trusts flourish as freely in England, a free trade country, as they do here—and more freely, in fact. This settles at once the matter that they are not created by, nor due to, our tariff. I will tell you why they have arisen all over the world; and I will take one industry, and that a purely American one, to show you clearly how trusts come and why they come.

"In the boyhood of the older men among you, watches were very much dearer than now. A common silver watch cost fully three times what it does now; and none of you, at that day, had seen an American-made watch. The cheapest were the Swiss watches; the French and English were dearer. The works were all made by hand, and this was why they were so costly.

"Well, it struck an American that watches could be made by machinery, all of one pattern, so far as the works were concerned, so that every piece of every watch would fit every other watch. A company was formed, machinery invented and made, and the manufacture began. It was a success. Made by machinery, they could be made cheaper than by hand; and the American watches soon largely drove foreign ones out of our market.

"Soon other men started in the same business, and before long we had a number of watch factories, all making excellent timepieces, in many different styles and sizes, so as to suit all tastes. The result has been that the price of watches has slowly declined, because of this competition. The use of watches has enormously increased within a generation. Where one man carried a watch then, ten do now; even our boys and girls carry cheap watches, that are better time-keepers than the foreign watches we had when I was a boy.

"But the active competition among the watch companies finally brought prices down to where there was so little profit in the manufacture that the money invested in the business could be used to much greater profit in other ways. But no one wanted to abandon his factory, and practically lose its value. So a combination was formed among all the manufacturers—in effect, a trust. The wholesale prices to dealers were put at a figure that would afford a good profit on the money invested, and the unprofitable competition was abandoned.

"Now, here is a real case, happening right here at home, the main facts of which are familiar to you all. Competition brought prices so low that there was no longer any profit for anybody; so combination to keep the prices high enough to make a fair profit, was resorted to. The tariff has no more to do with it than it has

TOLEDO BLADE.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Gov. CAMPBELL has called an extra session of the legislature to undo the work which that body itself performed last spring in regard to the Cincinnati board of Public Affairs. The Governor believes that one of the members of that board, Mr. REEMELIN—one of his own appointees—is dishonest, and has told him so in plain language. He has asked for REEMELIN'S resignation, which has not been forthcoming, and hence the call for the extra session to legislate the offender out of office.

The Democratic majority in the legislature during the regular session endeavored to foist ripper bills upon all large cities in the state, and that in this attempt it was aided and encouraged by Governor CAMPBELL. Now the developments in regard to Mr. REEMELIN, in Cincinnati, have caused so great scandal that it is deemed necessary to force him from office.

Those Republicans who aided in the election of Governor CAMPBELL and a Democratic majority in the legislature, must feel deeply chagrined at the result of their work.

While the present scandal does not affect the Republican party it does reflect upon the fair fame of the state, and lessens its dignity and standing before the country.

One term of Democratic rule has usually been sufficient in the state, and the disastrous effects of the present administration by that party even thus early in its career, ought to determine every Republican to come out at the coming election and give such a majority for the state ticket this fall as will insure the return of the Republicans to power next year.

This trouble is not a Republican fight, but it must make every honest citizen, regardless of party, feel chagrined at the blot upon the reputation of the state.

THE BOILER PLATE CAMPAIGN.

Boiler plate, as the stereotyped matter sent out by several large houses in Ohio is commonly called, is beginning to figure largely as a literary factor in political campaigns, more perhaps because of the villainous quality and quantity of the campaign lies in its make-up than its merit as English composition. It is hard to answer boiler plate lies. The editor who uses them is always able to evade direct responsibility, and it is difficult to trace them to their source.

The Democratic boiler plate this year has surpassed itself in the quantity and quality of the prevarication about candidates on the Republican ticket, and would do credit to the editor of that scurrilous sheet, the *Tax Reform Advocate*, which had a scaly existence two years ago.

In its first consignment to those papers using it, the plate contained a denunciation of DANIEL J. RYAN'S administration, claiming that the expenses of the secretary's office have increased nearly $30,000 in one year. The language in which the charge is made is as follows:

While that officer is howling about state expenditures he might with eminent propriety mention the fact that he increased the expense of running his own office from $23,-954 in 1889 to $53,340 in 1890, an increase of $29,386, or 80 per cent over the preceding year.

The year 1890 not having closed, and no figures upon it being available, the folly of this statement is at once apparent. The Sandusky *Register* completely explodes the lie. The story emanated first from a source which, when known, creates no surprise, being no less than from Representative C. N. GAUMER, of the Mansfield *Shield and Banner*, and later on the fairy tale was elaborated into stereotype plate by the Munchausen genius who is responsible for it. The figures for the receipts and expenses in the secretary of state's office, as shown by the published reports, as given by the *Register*, is a complete refutation of the first boiler plate matter. They are as follows:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1889—Newman	$ 1,925 45	$ 21,464 02
1889— "	27,503 13	27,503 13
1885—Robinson	16,110 57	58,654 14
1886— "	16,695 39	54,645 10
1887— "	32,764 45	53,517 16
1888— "	24,518 85	48,722 13
1889—Ryan	57,640 83	80,285 48

IN THIS VICINITY.

CAREY, O., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—What effect the nomination of W. H. Likins for Congress by the Alliance convention here yesterday will have on the result of the election in this district is not clearly obvious. On one hand the prediction is heard that it savors badly for the Democrats; on the other, the reverse. But the universal opinion is that it will prove vastly, if not fatally, injurious to the Alliance as an organization for the advancement and betterment of farmers' interests. That the convention was called and held without authority is openly and strongly charged by scores of Alliance men who were here but took no part in the proceedings, and the prospects are that the Farmers' Alliance is going to be precipitated into a general wrangle. The resolutions offered by John Seitz fairly teem with greenback theories, but were adopted, although many voted "nay."

Resigned His Position.

DEFIANCE, O., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—J. P. Cameron, esq., arrived in the city last night, from Cleveland, having resigned his position as assistant United States attorney under Col. J. N. Alexander, with headquarters at Cleveland. To THE BLADE correspondent Mr. Cameron said the reason for his resigning was the arduous work of the office which devolved upon him in the continued sickness of Col. Alexander. Mr. Cameron is in partnership with H. B. Harris, esq., in this city, and as the law firm is a prosperous one, the volume of business requires his presence here. The remuneration for his services was not enough for a lawyer of his standing.

Good Templars of Ohio.

FOSTORIA, O., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The Grand Lodge of Ohio, I. O. G. T., convened in this city yesterday morning with 250 representatives present, which is the largest attendance there has been at the Grand Lodge for years. The morning session was devoted to the appointment of committees and the conferring of the degrees. The afternoon session was devoted to hearing the reports of G. C. T. Walter S. Payne, Grand Secretary Charles Williams, Grand Treasurer and the general superintendent of Juvenile Templars, Mrs. Diver.

With regular proceedings came the introduction of the Fostoria Juvenile Temple of 90 members, to whom addresses were made by Gen. W. S. Payne, Mrs. Diver and Lew J. Beauchamp.

The ladies of Fostoria lodge tendered the representatives a banquet at 6 o'clock, which they discussed and enjoyed thoroughly. They then repaired to the rink, where Mrs. J. C. Stone made an address explanatory of Good Templar work, which was followed by an explanation of the order by the Columbus drill team.

Michigan Veterans at Hudson.

HUDSON, Mich., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The Eleventh Michigan cavalry held its fourth annual reunion here, yesterday. The village was beautifully decorated in honor of the event, and the most generous hospitality was shown the visitors. The afternoon was occupied with a business session. Hon. W. G. Thompson, president of the Reunion association, through whose generous efforts the regiment came to Hudson this year, presided. It was voted to hold the next reunion at Detroit, at the time of the National G. A. R. encampment. The new officers are as follows:

President, Gen. Simon B. Brown, of St. Clair; vice president at large, O. D. Caldwell, Detroit; treasurer and secretary, C. N. Hunt, Jackson; assistant, Mrs. C. N. Hunt. A vice president was also selected from every county.

An elaborate banquet took place at Odd Fellow hall last night, prepared by the ladies of Hudson. Mayor Freudzdorf delivered an address of welcome, and toasts were responded to by Hon. W. G. Thompson, Rev. G. S. Bradley, Rev. A. B. Storms, Dr. Reynolds, John G. Harris and W. L. Mapes. Orchestral and vocal music enlivened the occasion, which was a very enjoyable affair.

FORAKER ON CAMPBELL.

The Ex-Governor Makes a Point on the "Campbell" Boards.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Porcupine* has been interviewing ex-Governor Foraker on the imbroglio between Governor Campbell and Reemelin et al. Says the interviewer of Foraker:

I dropped into his office yesterday, and found him up to his eyes in correspondence. His big, flat desk was covered with papers, legal and news, and the floor was strewn with letters. He was very busy, but nevertheless he gave me a few moments, and I asked him this question:

"What are the signs of the times, so far as Republicanism is concerned, in Ohio just now?"

"I think," he said, tossing more letters on the floor, "that the outlook for the republican party is most excellent. I hear only the best reports from all parts of the state. Here in Hamilton county, nobody needs to be told that everything points to a sweeping victory. One year ago," he said with a smile, "the people heard a great deal about 'Foraker boards.' Now, Governor Campbell is busy arranging his own appointees. Except only Governor Campbell, nobody ever charged any 'Foraker boards' with a lack of either competency or integrity. It would appear that the experience the governor is now having is a sort of retribution."

"What do you fancy will be the outcome of this racket?"

"Well, that I don't know." Gov. Foraker replied. "Unless Gov. Campbell had what amounted to conclusive evidence, he will probably be humiliated in the end. It may be that he will call an extra session of the legislature. That has been suggested; but what a commentary that will be on Democratic methods and practical results. Not one year in office, and talking of convening the General Assembly in extra session—something that the constitution warrants only in extraordinary emergencies—for the purpose of protecting the people of Ohio from his own appointees! I can hardly think Governor Campbell would take this step, and yet, of course, he may, rather than depend upon proceedings in court where both sides can be heard and where a jury would pass final judgment. But, no matter how they proceed, the record is so far made up and made up in such a way that there is nothing left for Democracy to stand upon before the people at the approaching election."

BUCKEYE PENSIONS.

Soldiers Placed on the Government Pay Roll.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following pensions have been granted to Ohioans:

Re-issue—(Navy), Peter Biedinger, jr., Cincinnati; Casper Ruh, Cincinnati; Wm. Hamilton, Carrollton; Wesley S. Burton, Auburn; Benj. L. Craig, Hunter; Orannus Fitch, Cornelian.

Re-issue and increase—Francis M. Smith, Lakeview.

Original—widows, etc.—Annie H., widow of Jacob Glockler, Newark; Elsie L., widow of Albert A. Andrews, Toledo.

Original—David Aston, Delaware; Jacob Bergen, New Lexington; Edwin Nichols, (deceased), Athens; Wm. Robinson, Ripley; (special act), Jos. Fisher, Ironton.

Increase—Boyd Fletcher, McComb; Thos. Oldham, Westerville; Marcus DeMoss, Sullivan; Amanias Weeks, Lilly; John Ross, Plainfield; Isaac G. Beetel, Wooster; Chas. Wibel, Columbus; Frank King, Cleveland; Andrew Jackson, Wyoming; Edward Conrad, Stony Ridge; Lyman R. Shepard, Steuben; Ephriam Parks, Chesterhill; Jeremiah Dunlap, Payne; Jos. Anuget, Belleville; Hugh Rinehart, Wyandotte; Henry Schuter, Scioto; John A. Pfau, Portsmouth; Loami Mendenhall, Brooksville; Ashford Nail, Beaumont; John Wilker, Louis; Orna Hallett, Long City; Barney L. Starin, Grove; Samuel T. Haines, Buchanan; Conrad Bentz, Alfred; John Ramode, Logan; Jacob L. Metzcar, New Westville; Thos. Rhodes, Ridgeway; Lewis Keith, Nosglin; Wm. Buehlin, Kenton; Jas. McNeal, Duncan Falls; Edmund M. Wiswell, W. Minster; J. Burton, S. H., Sandusky; John F. Banks, Antwerp; Wesley Corbs, Venedocia; John W. Welch, Uhrichsville; James A. Oly, Dexter; David H. Kent, Fort Recovery; Stephen M. Caldwell, Crown City; William Houck, Gambier; Isaac N. Hilburn, Summit Station; George W. Conaway, Nevada; William H. Miller, Tranquility; John Chapell, Geneva; William W. Frainer, Blue Bell; Stephen C. Devol, Zanesville; Henry Clark, Roscoe; Charles H. Searl, Mingo; William E. Evans, Zanesville; Christian Mega, Jacobsburg; Waynesburg; Vanomering Miller, Navarre; Wm. R. Manning, Gutman; Geo. W. Harker, Cincinnati; Thos. Devers, New Antioch; Alonzo Hunt, Dexter; Henry Huntington, Bellaire; John Wilcox, Uhrichsville; Uttonsville; James A. Oly, Dexter; David H. Kent, Fort Recovery; Stephen M. Caldwell, Crown City; William Houck, Gambier; Isaac N. Hilburn, Summit Station; George W. Conaway, Nevada; William H. Miller, Tranquility; John Chapell, Geneva; William W. Frainer, Blue Bell; Stephen C. Devol, Zanesville; Henry Clark, Roscoe; Charles H. Searl, Mingo; William E. Evans, Zanesville; Christian Mega, Jacobsburg; Waynesburg; Vanomering Miller, Navarre; Wm. R. Manning, Gutman; Geo. W. Harker, Cincinnati; Thos. Devers, New Antioch; Alonzo Hunt, Dexter; Henry Huntington, Bellaire; John Wilcox, Uhrichsville; Uttonsville; John Rogers, Wilmington; Jas. Sloan, New Lisbon; Saml. J. McCready, New London; Geo. M. Pressley, Brighton; Finley B. Newson, Dunkirk; David R. Reed, Sulphur Springs; Daniel J. Davis, Cora; Martin Meisel, Mt. Airy; Wm. H. Cullison, New Guilford; Dani. Penner, New Antioch; Thos. W. Baird, Mt. Perry; Allen Pomroy, Lodi; Isaac A. Myers, Shelby; George A. Shaw, Harrisonville; Joseph Richardson, Adamsville; Edward Whitehouse, alias Edward Williams; William Hines, La Rue; Thomas H. Buell, Cambridge; John H. Craig, Dublin; Alfred Miland Reed, Reedville, Stephen Davis, Vigo; Wm. A. Arnold, Fredericksdale; John Moore, Russell's Place; John S. Bartholomew, Zanesville; Charles Best Pinson, Bellaire; John Wiseman, Dexter; William Bowers, Downington; David E. McCloy, New Lexington; Cyrus Sonberger, Canton; Thomas Fraker, Delaware; Joel G. Woodruff, Omar; Israel Vanmeter, Washington; Andrew J. Vanderhoff; Wesley B. Quitzer, New Comerstown; Elijah Fogle, Hockinsville; Jacob Shoff, Rock House.

Re-issue—Barclay Y. Berry, Xenia; Thos. C. Morris, Alliance; Jas. Graham, Salesville; Thos. J. Gray, Hampden.

Original widows, etc.—(Special act.)—Elizabeth, widow of John L. Down, Mt. Healthy; Samuel, father of David H. Cowen, Millersburg; Kate N., widow of Israel C. Robinson, Chandlersville; Rebecca, widow of Henry H. Williams, Covington; Amanda J., widow of Charles A. Wheeler, South Perry; Margaret, mother of Jos. Schlick, Cincinnati; Lucinda, widow of Henry Barber, Farmer's Station. (Special act)—Mary J., sister of John Badie, jr., Cuyahoga Falls.

—Soldiers and widows of soldiers—apply for your pensions, etc., through J. C. Abernethy, Attorney, Washington, D. C. *No fee unless successful.*

Speaker Reed's Wife.

The Charming Wife of Speaker Reed—His Devotion to His Family.

The wife of Speaker Reed, like her distinguished husband, is well endowed with mental powers. She is in no sense a society lady, although she strictly ob-

MRS. T. B. REED.

serves her social duties, which, as the fourth lady of the land, she finds a hard tax upon her time. Mrs. Reed is out-

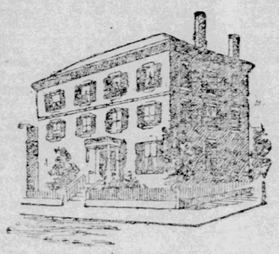
SPEAKER REED.

ranked by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Chief Justice Fuller. Mrs. Reed is a perfect type of the New England matron. As her picture in the body of the article reveals, she possesses a face beaming with intelligence and motherly sweetness.

When in Washington the Speaker and Mrs. Reed, with their only child, occupy a magnificent suite of rooms at the Shoreham. Mrs. Reed is beloved by every one about the hotel, for being a lady of strong sympathy, she wins the friendship of every one around her. In case of sickness, if only that of a poor little bell-boy, she never fails to proffer aid. In many respects, except in stature, Mrs. Reed reminds one very much of Mrs. Thomas C. Platt.

Alongside of her big husband, Mrs. Reed looks like a little girl.

Mrs. Reed's maiden name was Susan Merrill and she was born in Center Harbor, Me. Her father, the Rev. S. H. Merrill, was one of the most eloquent



THE REED'S PORTLAND HOME.

pulpit orators in the Congregational church in that section of New England. Previous to her marriage with Mr. Reed in 1870, she taught school for several terms. At the time of the marriage Mr. Reed was attorney-general of Maine. Mr. Reed took his seat in Congress in 1877, and every winter since then Mrs. Reed has spent here with her husband.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Reed is Catharine, a beautiful girl of about 15. She has inherited the fine mental traits of both her father and mother, and, considering her years, she is a wonderfully intelligent child.

She is fairly worshipped by her father, who humors her every whim. She is always waiting for him in the hotel office upon his return from the capitol. To see him playing with his daughter like an overgrown schoolboy, it is hard to realize him as the same stern Speaker of the stormy House of Representatives.

The Reeds own one of the most beautiful homes in Portland, Me.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Latest Volumes of Authors and Publishers to Reach the Blade.

The Welch-Fracker Co., 37 Great Jones st., New York, have issued "From the Land of the Midnight Sun to the Volga," by Francis C. Sessions, a most entertaining book of travel in an unhackneyed style.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 East 14th st., New York, sends us "The Robber Count," a story of the Hartz mountains, by Julius Wolf, translated from the German; and "Famous European Artists," by Sarah K. Bolton—being sketches of the lives of the greatest artists of the world.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, publish as the latest number of their International Scientific Series, "The Colors of Animals," which are considered as to their meaning and use, by Edward Bagnall Poulton, an English scientific writer; "The Mystery of the Ocean Star," a novel by W. Clark Russell; and "Part of the Property," a novel by Beatrice Whitby.

The United States Book Co., 142 Worth street, New York, publishes the following new novels in Lovell's International Series: "The Bishop's Bible," by David Christie Murray and Henry Herman; "The Vicomte's Bride," by Esme Stuart; "The Great Mill Street Mystery," by Adeline Sargeant; "The Night of the 3rd Ult," by H. F. Wood; two stories in one volume, the first, "A Smuggler's Secret," by Frank Barrett, and "Ida," by Mabel Collins.

Other volumes from the same house are: "Reincarnation," a theosophic story, in Lovell's Occult Series; in the Westminster Series, is "The Passion Play at Oberammergan," by Canon Farrar; "The Chief Justice," by Karl Emil Franzas, edited by Edmund Gosse, is published in Lovell's Series of Foreign Literature; "Her Nurse's Vengeance," by George H. Masson, appears in the American Novelist's Series.

The Jewish Publication Society of America, of Philadelphia, has issued "Think and Thank," a story by Samuel W. Cooper, illustrating the persecutions the Jews suffer through the prejudice against them.

Choose the Best.

"Freely and unhesitatingly, then, select what is best, and cling resolutely to it, for what is best is most profitable." This is good advice for those who are seeking some efficient remedy for bodily ills. We think we can prove to you that the best remedy is the Compound Oxygen Treatment of Drs. STARKEY & PALEN.

Below we give you some of the evidence. But we have more of it, hundreds of testimonials, which we shall gladly furnish.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"My wife thinks that your Compound Oxygen Treatment saved her life." REV. H. W. JONES, Monroe City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1889.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—"I cannot express the benefit I have received from your Compound Oxygen Treatment in one of the most severe cases of chronic bronchitis." P. J. MCGOWEN, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., May 15, 1889.

Send for the 200-page book. It is free to you and filled with testimonials from men and women who have been cured by the Compound Oxygen Treatment. All you have to do is to address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Wasted Pity.

A traveler in a backwoods community, attracted by a noise in a cabin not far from the roadside, stopped and, addressing a boy that sat on a fence, said:

"You live about here, I suppose?"

"Yep, just about."

"Well, can you tell me what makes that peculiar noise up yonder in that cabin?"

"Yep, it's pap an' mam."

"What are they doing; beating a carpet?"

"Nop, beatin' one 'nuther."

"You don't say so?"

"Who said I didn't?"

"I mean is it possible?"

"That's what it is."

"What are they beating each other for?"

"'Cause they're fightin'."

"Is it possible that you sit here so quietly and see your father beat your mother?"

"I don't see him a-beatin' her."

"Yes, but you know that he is."

"I know he is tryin' to. If you're here to pity anybody, mister, you'd better ride on. Mam's the boss up thar, I'll tell you that. Hol' on, did you hear that thump? Wall, that wuz dad a comin' down on the punchin' flo'. Mam hists him, but she lets him drap himse'f. Reckon you'd better go on or stay an' pity pap awhile."—[Philadelphia Press.

Not in His Line.

Poet—The new $1,000 bills have a portrait of Gen. Meade.

Friend—How in the world do you know that?—[Brooklyn Life.

—To restore, thicken, and give you a luxuriant growth of hair, to keeps its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only **Hall's Hair Renewer.**

CURED BY FRIGHT.

Remarkable Restoration to Health of a Supposed Paralytic.

A marvellous recovery from paralysis is reported from Eureka, Tex., according to the Yonkers *Statesman*. The patient, Joel Norton, had been unable to move either of his lower limbs and one of his arms for three years, and was bound to an invalid's chair, hopelessly, it was supposed, with the grim hand of muscular paralysis; but on last Monday the sight of his little daughter, Lillian, in flames broke the bonds of his living death.

The child ran into the room where her father lay with her dress on fire, screaming and flying about, when, without thought of his condition, her parent sprang to his feet, and, catching up a rug, wrapped her tightly in it and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

His excitement dying out, he realized that he was once again capable of motion, and actually fainted from joy and the nervous reaction. Physicians declare it a miraculous restoration of vital force, and have visited him from all over the country.

Mr. Norton has walked two miles daily since his recovery, and can scarcely be induced to go to bed at night, for fear his malady may attack him while he is asleep. He has also resumed his occupation, which is that of a machinist.

Speaking Heads of Brass.

Upon the authority of several passages in history we are led to believe that famous wizards, magicians, and astrologers have constructed not less than six brazen heads which possessed all the faculties of speech.

The first of these was constructed by Monk Gerbert, who afterward became Pope, with the title of Sylvester II. The head is said to have predicted that Gerbert would be Pope, and that he would not die until he had said mass in Jerusalem. After the first part of the prophecy had been fulfilled and he had placed the papal tiar upon his head, he resolved to live forever by steering clear of Jerusalem. While saying mass one day in a small church in a suburb of Rome, Sylvester was taken with a sudden rigor. Knowing that he was near he asked the rector if the church had any special name. Being informed that it was popularly called "Jerusalem" he closed his eyes and died within an hour.

The second "brazen speaking head" was made by Robert Grossetteste, an Italian bishop residing in England between the years 1175-1253.

The third is said to have been the result of thirty years' labor on the part of Albertus Magnus, who was born in the year 1205 A. D.

Friar Bacon, who died in 1294, is given the credit of having made a brazen head which constantly repeated the words: "Time comes, time is, time's past." The Marquis of Vilena (1384-1434) also made a speaking head of sheet brass.

A Polish disciple of Escotello made the sixth and last of the famous "speaking heads of brass.—[St. Louis Republic.

Don't Fool

away precious time and money and trifle with your health experimenting with uncertain medicines, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in guaranteeing it to cure them in the blood, skin and scalp, and all scrofulous affections, or money paid for it will be refunded.

$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

Order of the Longest Rivers.

The Amazon, in South America, falls from the Andes through a course of 2,600 miles; the Mississippi, from the Stony mountains, runs 2,800 miles; the La Plata, from the Andes, 2,215 miles; the Hoanghe, in China, from the Tartarean chain of mountains, is 3,200 miles; the Yangtse-Kiang runs from the same mountains and is 4,000 miles long; the Nile, from the Jihel Kumri mountains, courses 2,000 miles; the Euphrates, from Ararat, is 2,020 miles long; the Volga, from the Valdai, is 2,000 miles long; the Danube, from the Alps, is 1,790 miles in length; the Indus, from the Himalayas, is 1,770 miles; the Ganges runs from the same source and is 1,650 miles long; the Orinoco, from the Andes, is 1,500 miles in length; the Niger, or Wharra, is 1,900 miles long; the Don, the Dneiper and the Senegal are each over 1,000 miles in length; the Rhine and the Gambia are 888 miles in extent.

Changed His Tune.

Lawyer—Madam, I'm sorry to say that I don't see the ghost of a chance for you to break your uncle's will.

Woman—Well, to be frank with you, I don't see a ghost of a chance to pay you for what you have already done if the will isn't broken.

Lawyer—On second thought, madam, I think the will can be broken.—[Munsey's Weekly.

Performing Cats.

One Pussy Rides a Bicycle—Others do Housework and Skate on Rollers—Intelligent Birds.

In some respects the Brighton cats of England are more discriminatingly chosen than Professor Bonnetty's famous French feline actors, but their performances, although different in some respects, are no more wonderful. One of them, a white Angora, rides a bicycle with much grace. When fairly started she becomes enthusiastic and urges her two-wheeler rapidly along with an evident enjoyment that the bystanders find contagious. The tabbies do housework to

PUSS ON WHEELS.

perfection, scrub little handkerchiefs or towels in a tub, hang up the washing, preside over the roast beef of England or the tea things, skate on rollers, and all with such bitthe content and spirit that they seem like little witches masquerading in fur.

One of the most notable efforts at educating Pussy has been made recently by

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

a Russian, Prince Krapotkine. This gentleman's revolutionary sentiments landed him one day in a prison, where he had plenty of leisure to educate anything he could find. The anything in this case proved to be the prison cat. His fellow prisoner, M. Emlie Gautier, being already educated, was a disinterested observer of the experiment. He reports among other

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

things, that Pussy became very expert at the game of hide-and-seek. He adds:

"I ought to tell you, besides, that Nature has ornamented my head with a luxurious mass of hair. Krapotine, on the other hand, is extremely bald. * * * It has often happened when playing with her, that she softly passed her paw over our respective heads, as if to ascertain

ON ROLLER SKATES.

that her eyes did not deceive her. This inspection concluded, and the visual notions confirmed by touch, her physiognomy took the air of comic surprise. The variety of sensations perplexed her. Nearly every evening the scene was gone through, to our great edification, as you may imagine."

Jumbled.

The enterprising bill-sticker is always on the lookout for an opportuny to post another bill, and is by no means squeamish about covering or half-covering another man's work. The final result is sometimes confusing.

Mr. C. Spurgeon, son of the famous Rev. C. H. Surgeon, mentioned lately in a letter that on one occasion, when he and another gentleman were announced to preach special sermons, he was astonished to read the following announcement on a wall:

"£18 reward. Lost——two fat heifers. Mr. J. J. Knight and Mr. C. Spurgeon."

On another wall, where one bill-poster after another had posted his notice, the following announcement was to be read:

"Pigs fattened in six weeks on the *Englishman*, edited by Dr. Kenealy. Price 2d, and kills fleas, beetles, insects and all kinds of vermin. Perry Davis's Pain Killer cures smoky chimneys, and notice to mothers to feed your infants on Bond's Marking Ink, 6d per bottle.—[London Truth.

His Near Friend.

Forrester—Is Broker one of your close friends?

Lancaster—Yes; blamed close. He won't lend me a cent.—[Brooklyn Life.

Malaria

Literally means bad air. Poisonous germs arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, are breathed into the lungs, taken up by the blood, and unless the vital fluid is purified by the use of a good medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the unfortunate victim is soon overpowered. Even in the more advanced cases, where the terrible fever prevails, this successful medicine has effected remarkable cures. Those who are exposed to malarial or other poisons should keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Camp Fire.

☞ Contributions for this department from the old soldiers are solicited by the editor; but short and lively personal and historical sketches, interesting reminiscences, etc., are preferable. Every comrade will be recognized, and no contribution will be overlooked. Nothing from the records is desired, as we are supplied with a full set.

Attention!

The discussion on the "Soldier and Alliance" question has assumed such proportions that the editor is obliged to call a halt, because that discussion is really foreign to this department. It is perfectly right, and space will be allowed any comrade who desires to correct dates, names, misstatements, etc., referring to any of the battles or campaigns of the war, but the editor cannot allow any one subject to monopolize the space devoted to the soldier readers of THE BLADE.

It is also to be hoped that the comrades will avoid personalities, cease all controversy and bickering, and help to make the CAMP FIRE what it is intended to be—a symposium of anecdotes, adventures while in camp, on the march or on the battle field. Let the letters be short and to the point, and let us endeavor to make the CAMP FIRE brighter and more interesting the coming winter than it has ever been before.

A Gallant Charge.

THE following is an account of a charge made in the Shenandoah Valley by 50 men belonging to the 22d Pa. Cav., under the command of Jas. P. Hart. Gen. Duffey, commanding our forces, started up the valley about July 20, 1864. On the 23d he encountered the enemy's skirmish line at or near Kernstown. Our lines were drawn up in the old orchard on the left of the pike and came to halt, when the keen eye of Duffey discovered a battery of four guns on a knoll with a stone fence in front, and the battery apparently without any support. So he ordered Capt. Hart—better known among his old comrades as "Biddy"—to take 50 carbineers and take that battery. The captain rode along the line and gave the command:

"Count off by four, and every fourth man ride to the front!"

I happened to be "No. 4." Not one of the comrades knew what we were expected to do. The captain ordered us forward, and we marched out to the pike and halted. Then the captain rode along the line and told us we were to take that battery. He said that it would be hot as h—, and if any comrade didn't want to go he should ride to the front. Not one advanced. The captain told us that the signal would be fired about a mile to the rear on the pike, and at the sound we were to charge down the pike and bring the battery in.

We waited patiently for the signal. At last it came, and away we went at that battery; but we did not bring it in, for a storm of musketry met us that was not expected. It came from a brigade of infantry lying behind a stone fence, which opened on us when we were within 100 yards of the battery, and compelled us to retreat.

The captain, myself and one of the company, John Regester, were near together until we reached a strip of woods, where a shell struck the horse of Comrade Regester, killed the horse and cut the comrade's leg off, from the effects of which he died. Looking back, I saw a regiment of cavalry in pursuit. Coming to a ditch in which a comrade's horse had fallen, Capt. Hart, Capt. Hart spurred his mare and cleared the fallen horse. Then came my turn. I plunged in the spurs, and my horse made the leap, but the fallen horse arose, catching my horse on the knees, throwing him, I think, twenty feet, and me over his head. When I got up there were seven cavalrymen around, and I was looking down seven revolver barrels, and seven fellows were saying:

"_____ _____ _____ \

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Treatment for Bone Spavin.

W. H. McC., Boone: Bone spavins, in front of the hock, are most to be feared. Spavin, situated far back, is never a cause of lameness, and never requires treatment. Spavins are hereditary and constitutional. When a horse reaches an age past his prime, a spavin is incurable, but in young horses they may be removed. A horse with spavin limps, or shows lameness, when starting, but on motion the lameness wears off. The toe is always carried nearer the ground than when the animal is free from spavin, and frequently the toe of the shoe is more worn. The leg is drawn upquickly, with a jerk. Veterinarians, to treat the trouble, resort to either firing, puncturing, seatoning, roweling, or repeated blisterings. If the spavin does not extend over a limited space, good results are obtained by seatoning or by a combination of puncturing or repeated blisterings. You are advised to take of bin-iodide of mercury 1 dr., lard 2 ozs. Mix well. Cut off the hair and rub the part once a day for six or eight days. Wash the part off once a day with soapsuds water, as warm as the horse will stand it, and, after drying, apply the ointment. If the lameness is not gone at the end of this time repeat the applications. The removal of the lameness depends upon the union of the diseased bones. Regarding the shrunken udder of the mare, it may be the result of neglected carget after she had her colt, and it is doubtful whether it will ever regain its natural size. During treatment give the mare perfect rest, in fact, she should have at least six weeks' time in which to recover.

Hurt Its Front Leg or Shoulder.

M. J. B., Venango county, Pennsylvania: As you say that no bones were broken when your colt fell into a hole, it will undoubtedly recover by giving it proper care. The swelling may be all out of the shoulder, but as the colt cannot raise its leg and drags it along, it is evident that it has received a severe sprain of the muscles of the shoulder or tendons of the leg. Your treatment with arnica, vinegar, and salt, and turpentine as a stimulent was right. You are advised now to take of iodine, ¼ oz.; glycerine, 1 oz.; mercurial ointment, 1 oz.; oiline, or sweet-oil, 5 ozs. Mix these well together, and after bathing the shoulder well with hot water for half an hour, rub dry and apply some of the above, not too thickly, around the shoulder bone for a space of five inches in circumference. Wash off once a day, and after the shoulder is dry reapply. Keep this up for about four days, then omit for four days and renew the application for about four days. Press your finger along down the leg from knee to pastern, on the inside. If there is heat or tenderness, foment the leg with hot water, and apply the above ointment along the tendons the same as recommended for the shoulder. The colt must have perfect rest for several weeks. Running about aggravates a severe sprain. If there are no broken bones the colt will gradually recover the use of its leg.

Cut on Barbed Wire.

P. W. R., Kansas: If the wound made by the barbed wire on the front part of your mare's leg has healed up, leaving the leg drawn backward, the tendons have been knit together so that it will be difficult to get them into their natural shape. As the mare is with foal, it would not be advisable for you to resort to treatment necessary to stretch the tendons, as she may foal prematurely. The best thing you can now do will be to have her shod with low caulked shoes. The leg may gradually straighten, yet this is doubtful. Keep fomenting the leg with warm water, and frequently hand-rub the part that was cut, if not tender to the touch. If she was not in the condition she is benefit might be derived from sweating blisters. The toe of the shoe may be increased a little in height. Splints to the leg will do no good. A case of this kind requires the personal attention of a skilled veterinarian at the time the accident occurs. You had better not give her saltpetre unless her urine is highly colored, when half an ounce every other day, until three doses are taken, may be of benefit.

Cow Has No Appetite.

S. N. C., Colorado: Your cow is suffering from an impoverished condition of the blood. Give her half a pound of salts, a teaspoonful of ginger and a cupful of molasses in a quart of warm water. After this has been operated give the following tonic: Sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; powdered nux vomica, 1 drachm; powdered gentian, 1 drachm. This amount daily for a week on dry food or as a drench. After this has been given, to bring on the milk, when the secretion is checked as in your cow, the annexed will be of benefit if the udder has not been badly injured at any time. It is recommended by Prof. Gamgee: Black sulphuret of antimony, 2 ozs.; powdered fennel seed, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs. One-quarter of this to be mixed with the feed every day.

Epizootic Aphthæ.

T. E., Missouri: The cows you have been called to see, if the editor properly understands your letter, have a disease known by the above name. It is very contagious, but does not often result in death. It is a specific poison of an animal or vegetable nature. But little, if any, medicine is necessary. While the mouth is sore, give plenty of water to drink, with an ounce of saltpetre in a bucketful twice a day for four days. The mouth and lips should be washed with sulphate of copper, 5 ozs.; soft water, ½ gall. A sponge fastened on a stick may be used as a swab.

Colt Two Years Old—Cow With Scours.

W. H., Athens county, Ohio: A colt two years old should do no heavy work of any kind. If worked at all, it should be at very light work. For scours in cow with calf, change her diet, giving none but dry food. Give a pint of linseed oil every other day for a week, and mix rhubarb in powder, 1 oz.; powdered chalk, 2 ozs.; powdered opium, 2 drachms. Give this much every morning in dry food, or as a ball. In giving any medicine be careful not to check the disease suddenly.

Received.

Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the month ending August, containing a summary of crops and fruit; bulletin No. 12, Kansas experiment station, experiments with fungicides for smut of wheat; bulletin No. 13, experiments with oats, etc. M. Mohler, secretary, Topeka, Kas.

Poultry Keeper, Parkersburg, Pa., per year, 50 cents.

The Fanciers' Journal, Philadelphia, devoted to dogs, poultry, pigeons and pet stock. $2.50 per annum.

The Fanciers' Review, Chatham, N. Y., per year, 35 cents.

California Cackler, San Francisco, Cal., per year, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blanching Celery.

"One of the principal drawbacks in raising celery for home use," says L. D. Snook, in the *American Agriculturist*, "is the trouble or non-success in blanching the stalks. While several self-blanching varieties have come into favor with many, there are yet not a few who prefer the long, crisp, artificially-blanched stalks. The work of blanching may be considerably lessened by adopting any of the following methods:

When the plants in the rows have reached a height of from eight to twelve inches, each bunch is either closely wrapped with strong paper or inclosed in a tin tube about two and a half inches in diameter, open at the ends and one side. Over this tube, or wrapper, a three-inch drain tile is slipped, pressed firmly in the ground, and left in a perpendicular position as seen in Fig. 1, the tin or paper wrapper is removed and the same process repeated with the next. In Fig. 2 is

FIG. 1. BLANCHING IN ROUND TILES.

shown the manner of using horse-shoe tile in connection with a board at least ten

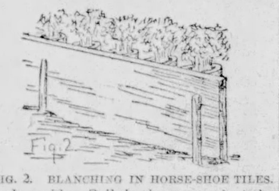


FIG. 2. BLANCHING IN HORSE-SHOE TILES.

inches wide. Soil is thrown against the tile to keep them pressed against the board. By either of these plans the celery is nicely and evenly blanched, is clean and free from earth; and while it may appear like a difficult operation, it is quite simple and quickly done. Another advantage is that a greater amount may be grown on the same land, and that the ground is left in a level condition. It does not in the least injure the drain tile, which may be used for drain-

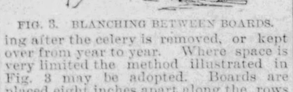
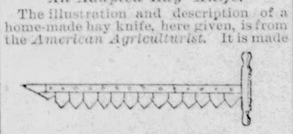


FIG. 3. BLANCHING BETWEEN BOARDS.

ing after the celery is removed, or kept over from year to year. Where space is very limited the method illustrated in Fig. 3 may be adopted. Boards are placed eight inches apart along the rows of plants and the intermediate space is filled with soil.

An Adapted Hay Knife.

The illustration and description of a home-made hay knife, here given, is from the *American Agriculturist*. It is made



HOME-MADE HAY KNIFE.

of the sickle-bar of a worn-out mowing machine. A section is cut off from each end, a handle firmly riveted to one end and a sharp point to the other. Mr. Sweetzer writes that he has had one in use for some time, and finds it very satisfactory for cutting hay in mow or bale.

Egg Production.

Some of the early hatched pullets will lay in the fall, and the young hens will be the next to respond under judicious feeding, comfortable quarters and good care. The observant breeder should often visit his hennery between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. to note down the steadiest layers. He should examine them closely, and watch for every characteristic point as it develops for good or bad. From October to April is the season of profits to the poulterer, if he manages rightly. Years ago hens were not expected to lay in winter. We envied the European breeder who furnished the market with nice fresh eggs at all seasons, and, Yankee-like, determined not to be outdone, if we had to attach a patent arrangement to the hen to make her more profitable. We improved the laying qualities of our native breeds, made their houses more comfortable and inviting, and we analyzed the different kinds of food to find the most suitable for egg production.

In the writer's youth the majority of people keeping fowls obstinately believed that a hen would lay just so many eggs between spring and fall, and none ought to be expected in winter, as it was out of season. Our fathers reasoned that wild birds lay and hatch their young in spring and summer, that seeds and plants do not grow in winter, and that, as nature hermetically seals up the earth in winter, it seals the ovary of the hen until genial spring comes around. Heat is the solution of the egg problem, as it is also of seeds and plants. If we desire eggs in winter, we must generate heat in the ovary, and eggs will come, provided the material accompanies it.

A hen to lay must be in good condition, not too fat nor yet too lean. This condition requires a sufficiency of food and warmth, but the production of eggs requires more than a sufficiency for her comfort and sustenance; she must eat enough additionally for the formation of eggs. Often the same amount of food would in warm quarters keep them not only in fine condition of flesh but enable them also to produce eggs, which are so valuable in winter time.

It is often thought that a forcing process is valuable when the hens are backward in "shelling out" in cold weather. He who gets the highest number of eggs from his hens gives them suitable food and the best of care at the same time. Forcing hens to lay with any artificial preparation is exhausting in the long run. It is not a healthful way to force them with such stuff beyond their natural capacity. Nature creates a disposition to lay, and upon the completion of the formation of the eggs. A steady supply of varied and nutritious food, plenty of sharp grit, pure drinking water, cleanliness, ample space, pure air, agreeable exercise and warmth will cause a good supply of eggs the greater part of the year.

There are other aids to egg production besides those already mentioned. To have hens lay in cold weather, the hardier and acclimatized breeds must be selected. This is not all; young hens and early hatched pullets are the ones to depend on. The reason of this is, in the first place, the young hens are more active; their blood is richer; they are not exhausted; they moult earlier in the fall; they can bear cold much better; and not least of all, there is a natural influence always at work to maternal reproduction, which in the old has ceased to be active. We believe there is no economy in keeping hens that will yield but half of their productive capacity from one year to another, and then die of old age, without having half paid for their care. It is better to keep them up to their fullest capacity while laying by supplying proper food and other wants. But when it comes to forcing them by artificial means to lay a month or so earlier, they soon play out under high pressure. Of course the breeding stock should not be forced under any consideration, if you desire a vigorous offspring.—[Cor. National Stockman.

Taking Things Easy

is simply taking Pearline to do your work. In the laundry or about the house it is a servant in itself. It takes away drudgery as well as dirt; it brings comfort as well as cleanliness. You can use it on anything with safety; you can use it on everything with profit.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality goods do not require such desperate methods to sell them. PEARLINE sells on its merits, and is manufactured only by

204 JAMES PYLE, New York.

WHAT THE FARMERS SAY

In Answer to The Blade's Questions on "Farmers' Ills"—Some Interesting Letters.

In order to ascertain from "first hands"—the farmers themselves—the real condition of the agricultural class, the Weekly BLADE has asked its farmer subscribers to answer, very briefly, the following questions:

1.—What is the condition of the farmers in your vicinity—are they meeting expenses, making money, or losing it?

2.—How many in every 10, in your judgment, are mortgaged? Were these mortgages given for improvements, to pay for the land, or to raise money to live upon?

3.—Where the farmers are running behind, is it the result of bad management, poor crops, or low prices and high freight rates, or all of them?

4.—What is the judgment of the farmers of your community as to the relief possible by legislation? What should the state legislature do in the way of giving relief, and what should Congress do?

5.—What are the principal crops of your vicinity? Is the climate adapted to the raising of other crops, which would be more profitable? And if so, what?

Below is given an instalment of the answers thus far received in response to these queries:

Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

1. Making money generally but not averaging more than 5 to 8 per cent on value of farms. All, however, whose farms are not in vicinity of growing towns, have lost about (3½ per cent by the decline in value of land in last eight years.

2. About two; to pay for the land.

3. I know of none running behind.

4. It is varied. Some want higher tariff on wool. A few have hit upon the great cause of low prices, which any one traveling in the West will soon learn; that is, the settlement of our public domain by thousands of foreigners—such as Poles, Russians, etc., with whom they have to compete. This class, as well as many poor Americans in the West are obliged to sell their grain as soon as harvested. The shippers knowing this get it at their own price.

Congress should reserve all public lands for citizens. Some will go so far as to say natives and soldiers in the U. S. Army as those who are coming in now have contributed nothing to the acquisition of the public domain.

A few attribute the poor prices to over production, but that cannot be for there would be an accumulation of the visible supply in a ratio exceeding the increase in average from year to year.

Speculation, while it really does good for those who are able to wait, sometimes has a bad effect on prices for those who cannot. For those who can wait can get a fictitious price, while those who are obliged to sell some time have to take less than real or average price. Speculation does not effect the average value.

Hay, wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, stock, sheep, cattle, some and horses. Nothing except fruits and small fruits which a great many would do well to cultivate.—W. F.

Bailey, Lucas Co., Ohio.

1.—They are not, owing to bad crops from drouth, insects and poor prices.

2.—About six out of every ten are mortgaged, mostly for purchase money, relnived and improvements and interest and high taxes.

3.—The state ought to legislate to put all officers on less salaries; also less rate of interest.

4.—Congress should do away with dealing in options and all kinds of trusts or combines to beat the farmers and laborers. Loan money direct to farmers.

5.—This vicinity is adapted to raising all kinds of grain. Wheat, rye, oats and corn are the principal crops. There is nothing else to make any money on to sell at the time farmers has to sell to meet expenses. Then the grain gamblers step in and gamble on that; the farmers have to be to the expense of all their support, say nothing about the whisky.—C. H.

Frankton, Ind.

1.—Falling short, as a rule.

2.—Five in every ten, the county over. Given for all three purposes.

3.—All of them.

4.—The state legislatures should lower taxes by reducing the salaries of state and county officers. Congress should pass stringent laws against dealings of boards of trade in futures, and do away by rigid enactment with all fiscal corporations and monopolies, abolish the statistical reports of wheat we have and what we expect to produce from year to year on the farm, and regulate railroad freight rates.

5.—Corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax seed, potatoes. Others might be grown with some profit, such as tobacco, beans, onions, etc.—W. R. S.

Cumberland, Guernsey Co., Ohio.

Mistakes have been made in legislation which crippled all industries, and especially the farmers. When the resumption act was passed, it meant a shrinkage in values. Capital was scared until it could see the bottom, and thousands went to the wall, especially farmers. At the time the act was passed, gold was at 10 per cent, and would have been about par in the four years if they had let it alone, and we would have passed over that four years without a ripple.

The wool tariff was changed in 1883, which crippled the farmers very much in Ohio. All the farmers ask now is a fair show. Our county officers get about double what they ought to have. In Guernsey county it is said the auditor gets $3,500; other counties much more, and all other county officers similar pay.

Our state officers get too large salaries. The judges of our courts allow attorneys too much in many cases for little service, and so it goes all along the line.

Let all agree that are interested that our expenses are too much at home, and not quarrel about national affairs, a protective tariff or free trade, but let us resolve we will have the expenses of our state cut down one-half. If the law would allow the commissioners to have our offices filled, it could be done with half the expense or less. A man gets two terms and he don't care a cuss. Another thing, those that have wealth evade paying their full share of taxes. Let farmers' organizations say what those salaries shall be and we leave it to a legislature to say they would not make much of a cut.

In Ohio, the Democratic papers are trying to make the people believe a protective tariff is what is hurting the farmers. A protective tariff never hurt any farmer. Let us agree to commence at home, where all agree our expenses are too great, and let us work together as the soldiers are doing, and we will accomplish something.

I see in the Western states the great complaint is hot winds and railroad charges, and failure of crops. In Ohio our industries are more diversified. Don't depend so much on selling grain. Our worst trouble is in excessive taxation. It will take from from $28,000 to $30,000 for each county in the state to pay county officers and clerk hire.—C. C.

Deersville, Harrison Co., Ohio.

I have been somewhat interested in your questions to farmers. I send you some of your correspondents give intelligent answers as to cause and remedy, whist others seem anxious to insult the entire farming class, or say that bad management has brought about existing depression seems to me to be an intentional insult.

A visit among the farmers of our county would convince you that the old extravagance, as regards our farmers, had been misapplied. You would find as a rule they were hard-working and economic, and that only by such practice are they enabled to keep their heads above water; and we are getting tired of saving and economizing that we may be able to contribute to the extravagant salaries and to the support of the vast army of middlemen, who are sapping the very life out of the producing classes, to support this army of leeches, is a burden we can not stand.

The above is one cause of depression, while unequal taxation is another. We are willing to pay our share of an economical government, let that be what it may, but demand that other industries do the same. Combinations of different kinds, controlling the prices of products (instead of supply and demand) is another cause.

As to the remedy, a more direct dealing between producer and consumer would result in great good to both; also a reduction of salaries, to correspond with the pay received by the producers of wealth, and compel adulterated articles and spurious goods of all kinds to be stripped of their disguise, and sold for what they are.

I believe one of the greatest benefits to the entire country would be the establishment of manufactures all over the South, West and Northwest, giving employment to millions of laborers, thereby furnishing a ready home market to the farmers in those localities.—R. W. W.

Evans, Weld Co., Colorado.

1.—Very few if any are making money—some only meeting expenses and many losing money.

2.—I should say seven out of ten, possibly eight—given to pay for land and improvements and for machinery. In many cases to pay living expenses.

3.—Poor crops, low prices, high freight rates, high taxes, and extortionate rates of interest.

4.—Any legislation which would make money more plentiful and save us from the money lenders.—C. B. L.

Aberfoil, Bullock Co., Alabama.

1.—Not meeting expenses.

2.—They are all mortgaged, and these mortgages are given to live on. We don't get any money at all, the land holders weigh monthly rations to us, and this is it: 14 pounds bulk meat, one bushel meal; the clothing we get is Osnaburgs at 12½ cents per yard.

3.—It is not poor crops that causes us to run behind; it is low prices and high freight rates. We have them all to pay.

4.—The farmers' judgment is this: The legislature and Congress should consider the farmer; it is in their power to make a law and put force on us to live by, for we are not living, we are just breathing; we want schools and our price for cotton; we pay high rents on land; fix a way for us to have homes.

5.—Our principal crops are corn and cotton, potatoes and peas. The climate is not adapted to the raising of anything else.—P. H. F.

Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio.

1.—Farmers in this vicinity, those that are out of debt are making a little money. Those in debt are hardly making expenses.

2.—Probably 6 out of every 10; given to pay for the land in most cases.

3.—Low prices, high freight rates, and high taxes.—K. M. B.

Superior, Nebraska.

1.—Seven out of ten are losing, others barely making both ends meet.

2.—Unable out of ten are mortgaged; four out of ten for improvements; five out of ten to live on, on account of failure of crops; one out of ten to pay on land.

3.—Two out of ten bad management, other eight high freight rates, poor crops, and borrowing money at 2 per cent a month.

4.—Unlimited coinage of silver; stop money-lenders from charging usury; give us reasonable rates; pass a service pension; stop howling tariff and give trusts and railroads some of their own medicine.

5.—Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, broom-corn, buckwheat, sorghum, cattle and hogs, but the railroads take all the profit to get it to market.—N. W. H.

Nokomis, Ill.

1.—The farmers, of which I am one, are doing well in this vicinity, and are making money, especially the foreign born.

2.—At least 5 in every 10 are mortgaged to pay for the land.

3.—Bad management, mostly in buying too much machinery, and also too much whisky and beer drinking amongst the old, and too much cigar smoking and attending parties, picnics, etc., among the natives.

4.—Advise the farmers to pulverize the soil and the legislators to Pulverize the Rum Power.

5.—Principal crops: Timothy, corn, wheat, oats. Farmers raise too much timothy grass, and not enough clover.—J. K.

North Springfield, Vermont.

1.—They have made no money since 1875. Real estate has depreciated since the above date 50 to 75 per cent.

2.—Five out of ten are mortgaged, and 50 per cent of those that are laboring under mortgages are paupers to-day. If any deny the assertion let them go to the records.

3.—Where the farmers are running behind-hand is it result of bad management? No. Poor crops? No. Low prices? Yes. High freight rates? It may be the last straw on the camel's back.

4.—What should the state do? Nothing. What should Congress do? Stop contraction and issue treasury notes, full legal tender, for all debts, public and private, and pay off the per cent bonds at par, in answer to the miles of petitions that we farmers and laboring men have sent them. Also pass the Union service pension bill according to your plan. I say, push it.—A. P. F.

Esmeralda, North Dakota.

1.—Farmers generally are making some money.

2.—Nine in ten are mortgaged for purchase money and improvements.

3.—Bad management. Spreading over too much ground, with inadequate force and low prices.

4.—Opinions vary as to remedy. The legislature should give us a rest, and Congress should either break up all trusts and combinations or let people do them so we could have a lawful basis to form great wheat, corn, meat and wool growers' combinations that could rule the market.

5.—No, I hard no land, with enough barley, oats, potatoes, etc., for home consumption. Flax does well, potatoes and hardy vegetables are immense, and my opinion is more profitable than raising wheat exclusively.—J. E. W.

Polk County, Missouri.

The farmers here generally getting a little ahead, and some are making money. Some statistics which were printed in one of our county papers recently showed that nine out of ten were making farming pay. A fair estimate of the proportion that have their farms incumbered I think would be about two out of ten; the mortgages generally being given for the purchase of land and making improvements. In an experience of over 30 years and considerable observation, I find it to be the case that where a farmer attends to his business and uses his judgment in his business he has no complaint to make. The trouble is we have too many politicians among our farmers, and they want to make politicians of the rest of us.

Again, farmers are reckless in regard to running in debt in buying land. The remedy, as I look at it, is, buy just so much land as he can pay for, diversifying his crops, feeding them to stock when the price of grain will not justify him in hauling to market. Legislation may do something for the farmers, but the remedy for their troubles is in their own hands. As to the tariff, any farmer who can remember the free trade period from 1840 to 1860, with the panic of 1857, will never consent to give the home market over to foreigners.—C. W.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels, and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

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The Sunday School.

The Spirit of True Service.

LESSON III., SUNDAY, OCT. 19, 1890.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 2: 5.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 22: 24-37.)

24. And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest.

25. And he said unto them, the kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors.

26. But ye shall not be so; but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve.

27. For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth? is not he that sitteth at meat? but I am among you as he that serveth.

28. Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations.

29. And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my father hath appointed unto me;

30. That ye may eat and drink at my table in my kingdom, and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

31. And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat:

32. But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not; and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.

33. And he said unto him, Lord, I am ready to go with thee, both into prison, and to death.

34. And he said, I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me.

35. And he said unto them, When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye any thing? And they said, Nothing.

36. Then said he unto them, But now, he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise his scrip: and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment, and buy one.

37. For I say unto you, that this that is written must yet be accomplished in me. And he was reckoned among the transgressors: for the things concerning me have an end.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

There arose also a contention among them, which of them is accounted to be greatest (v. 24.) And these were the chosen apostles of Jesus, at the close of their years of training under his personal ministry. It was a time of peculiar solemnity, when it would seem that they must have been less liable than ordinarily to be swayed by trifling matters. Yet these disciples, at that time, were in a wrangle over their own relative worth and importance, instead of giving their first thoughts to their Master and to their personal duty in his service. Could such a thing happen in our day, under similar circumstances? Would we be selfish enough, and mean enough, to think more of the honors we might receive in Christian work, than of the service we might render to our Lord and to our fellow-Christians? There *are* those who would do this, but are we of that number? Even if we would be like the apostles in this particular, it doesn't follow that we are like them in their best estate. It is a great deal easier to be like the apostles in their faults, than to be like them in their virtues.

He that is the greater among you, let him become as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve (v. 26). There are few men, including women, who would object to being deemed the greater and more eminent in their sphere; and here is a suggestion as to the way of winning such priority. Becoming as the younger in the domestic circle, proves a Western world, than becoming as a servant; but in Oriental life the younger members of the family have to be as servants, so that the two things there come to the same result. And as a practical matter, he who is readiest to count himself at the service of others is surest to win honor from others. Not he who claims service, but he who renders it, commands the esteem and regard of his fellows.

Whoever would win a foremost place in the business house, or the church, or the community, where his lot is cast, would do well to prove himself a helper to all about him; and if he really is more efficient in this way than his fellows, the fact will be recognized by others.

Simon, Simon, beheld Satan asked to have you, that he might sift you as wheat; but I made supplication for thee, that thy faith fail not (vs 31, 32). Theodore Parker said that it was very evident that Jesus of Nazareth believed in a personal Devil. And here we have a picture of Satan praying for an opportunity to test the worth of the disciples of Jesus, while Jesus prays for the fidelity of these disciples personally. A thought like this ought to promote the fear and the faith of every one of us. The best and the bravest soldier does have fear, because he knows the perils of war; yet he trusts his commander, and goes ahead in the line of duty in spite of his fears. The sifting process is a pleasant one only to the man who is sure that he is good grain, and not chaff. But he for whom Jesus Christ is praying and working can have confidence that he will be taken care of in spite of his personal lack. Satan is our enemy, Jesus Christ is our friend. This fact it is that should cause us to have fear and faith, and to triumph over our fears by means of faith.

He said unto him, Lord, with thee I am ready to go both to prison and to death. And he said, I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day, until thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me (vs. 33, 34.) How bold and how we are in our hopes and plans! How cowardly and fickle we show ourselves in the testing hour of our characters! If, indeed, we were of those who would not fail in an emergency, we should not be over-confident and boastful on that point in advance. Distrust of self is an element of safety. It is the man who is sure he is in no danger who is most likely to be swept away by some unlooked-for peril. Let no man say of himself, "There is one sin which I could never commit," for the germs of the worst of crimes are in us all, and if we are left to ourselves in the time of temptation and of opportunity, we may sin in the very line where we count ourselves strong beyond the possibility of falling.

He said, When I sent you forth without purse, and wallet, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing. And he said, But now, he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise a wallet; and he that hath none, let him sell his cloak, and buy a sword (vs. 35,36). There are times when we need make no preparation for our necessities, and there are times when preparation is our duty. When God calls for action without the helps that we should desire, he will give us the ability to get along without them; but when he discloses to us helps that are for our use, we shall evidence faith in him by availing ourselves of those helps. Just as we are at the present, we can trust God to use us in his service; but we have no right to neglect due preparation for the future. Faith in God is shown in wise investments, and in the purchase of medicines, quite as fully as in resting ourselves on his love when we are without money and with no medicine for the time being.—[H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

Opals in Idaho.

Moscow, Idaho, is greatly excited over the discovery of opal deposits four miles northwest of town. James Allen, a jeweler of Moscow, while hunting, discovered stones thrown out of a newly-dug well on the farm of William Leasure. A momentary glance, to his educated eye, satisfied him that they were valuable. A test by the blowpipe and acid proved the stones to be the true milky and fire opal. The country is taken up all round by miners' claims. Two companies are formed, and immediate prospecting will take place. The stones are in the pocket of an old porous lava formation. The only fire opal on this continent, except these, is in Mexico.—[Portland Oregonian.

Undaunted.

The Daughter—How dare you fairly pound my door down?

The Book Fiend—I beg your pardon. Have I disturbed you?

"Disturbed! Fly, or I'll call the police! You have waked our baby."

"Oh! Well, just let me get him to sleep for you while you look over a copy of 'The Slings and Arrows of Outrageous Fortune'—only $1."—[Texas Siftings.

She Did Not Understand.

"I do not see, papa, why you should object to my marrying him. You know he is rich, for he puts all his business in your hands."

"On mature consideration, my dear, I think it would be safer to marry some one who does not put all his business in my hands. You will understand these things better when you grow older.—[Chicago Figaro.

"Just as Good,"

Say some dealers who try to sell a substitute preparation when a customer calls for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow any such false statements as this induce you to buy what you do not want. Remember that the only reason for making it is that a few cents more profit will be made on the substitute. Insist upon having the best medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is Peculiar to Itself.

"KINDNESS IS THE WORD."

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"What is the real good?"
I ask in musing mood.

"Order," said the law court:
"Knowledge," said the school;
"Truth," said the wise man;
"Pleasure," said the fool;
"Love," said the maiden;
"Beauty," said the page;
"Freedom," said the dreamer;
"Home," said the sage;
"Fame," said the soldier;
"Equity," the seer.

Spake my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."

Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret;
"Kindness' is the word."

Bobby's Suspicions.

Bobby (at the breakfast table)—Clara, did Mr. Spooner take any of the umbrellas or hats from the hall last night?

Clara—Why of course not, why should he?

Bobby—That's what I'd like to know. I thought he did, 'cos I heard him say when he was going out, "I'm going to steal just one," and—why, what's the matter, Clara?—[Boston Herald.

He Did His Part.

Literary aspirant (in his appeal to editor)—I have written poems, sketches and stories for leading periodicals.

Editor—In which leading periodical have your articles appeared. I do not remember seeing your name in any.

Literary aspirant—They never appeared; but that was not my fault. I wrote them all the same.—[Kate Field's Washington.

Driven to Suicide.

"My own one," pleaded the lover, "do not keep me in misery. Tell me when you will marry me."

"I'll marry you," replied the sweet girl, "when the census is completed correctly."

"Such indefinite postponement drives me to despair!" exclaimed the rash man, and he shot himself dead.—[Epoch.

Nothing Common.

Mrs. Newrich—How much does it cost to mail this newspaper?

Clerk—Second class, one cent.

Mrs. Newrich—I will have nothing second class. Charge what you like, but send it first class.—[American Stationer.

Where He Got His Tin.

Bill—I just heard from Jim Ketchum. He's been making loads of money out of some tin mines in Dakota.

Jack—Did he get any tin out there?

Bill—Certainly. It was from an English syndicate and not from the mines, however.—[Texas Siftings.

Permanent Results,

And not a mere temporary exhilaration, are produced by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, being an alterative, and working constitutionally, through the blood, its effects may not be immediately apparent in all cases, but the gain in health and strength, through its persistent use, is real and lasting. It reaches every drop of blood in the body.

"I have none but good words to speak regarding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. All during the winter I was languid, tired, and without any appetite, until I commenced the use of this remedy. I took three bottles. Its effects have been revivifying, and I feel as if I had entered a new life. I did not think it was in the power of medicine to produce such a wonderful change, as has Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my case."—Mrs. C. Johnson, 310 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also other preparations of a like nature, for the purposes of a blood-purifier, and, while receiving no good, but often positive harm, from others, I have always derived benefit from Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in recommending it to any one in want of a reliable blood-purifier."—Mrs. M. C. Hopkinson, 110 Merrimack Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

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—FOR—
Debility.

"I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming, finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the very few proprietary medicines that I can honestly recommend. I have seen it used in this place, in a number of cases, with very satisfactory results, and I have used it in my own family, for salt-rheum, with abundant success. I consider it to be the leading blood-purifier of the day."—Charles C. Davis, Nashua, N. H.

"I suffered from general debility for fifteen years. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely cured me, and I now enjoy good health."—Mrs. J. F. McElhinney, Truro, N. S.

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A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A Physician Tells of His Only Encounter With a Ghost.

"In my 40 years' experience as a physician," said Dr. R., "I have seen many strange things and met with a few startling adventures, but I have seen only one ghost. I do not believe in the supernatural, but this incident was so strange—so unexplainable—that I call it a ghostly visitation for want of a better explanation. I might have been dreaming, but I do not believe I was. I was practicing medicine in New Orleans during one of the yellow fever epidemics in that city some years ago. I had a large number of fever patients, and for weeks I was going day and night, eating and sleeping when and where I could. I had sent my family north, the servants were all sick or gone, and I closed my residence, first moving my bed to my office, so I could sleep there whenever opportunity offered.

"Among my patients was a poor family, consisting of father, mother and one child, a beautiful girl ten years of age. The father took the fever first and died, and then the girl took sick. In all my professional experience I have never seen a mother so devoted to her child as this woman was to her little girl. Day and night she sat by the bedside, refusing to leave the room to eat or sleep. The strain on her physical and nervous system was great, and as the child began to improve it seemed to endanger the mother took the fever. I called to see her twice, and saw from the first there was little chance to save her life. I left a nurse with the mother and child, the latter being, as I thought, out of danger. While on my rounds the second day after Mrs. B. was taken ill I heard she was dead, died the night before, and had been buried that morning. I did not go to the house at all. I had an unusually large number of calls, and it was midnight when I finally reached my office. I was completely worn out, and, without waiting to undress, threw myself across the bed for a much-needed rest and sleep. Before lying down, however, I had locked my door on the inside, and muffled the bell.

"I had been asleep only a moment, it seemed, though in reality it was nearly two hours, when I was awakened by a light touch on my shoulder. Then I heard a woman's voice say, 'Get up, Doctor, quick, Marie is worse; go at once, please, Doctor, or she will die.'

"Marie was the name of Mrs. B.'s little girl. There was a light burning in the room, and turning my head I saw Mrs. B. moving toward the door. I had recognized her voice and form the moment I entered to perform having heard of her death. I got up and turned to a table to get my medicine case, and when I looked around Mrs. B. was gone. I thought she had hurried back home without waiting for me—they lived only one block from my office—and started at once. When I reached the door it was locked.

"Then it all came back to me. I remembered that Mrs. B. was dead and buried. I had locked my door before I lay down, there was no other means of entrance or exit from the room, the windows were all fastened. My first thought was that I had been dreaming and turned to go back to bed. But that could not be. I had seen the woman, heard and recognized her voice after I was wide awake. I will admit I felt a little strangely, but I determined to go and see girl and mother anyway. I had not been dreaming. I hurried over to the house and found that little Marie was indeed worse; in fact, she was dying, and in a few minutes breathed her last. Mrs. B. was not there, and when I asked the nurse about her I was told she had died the night before and had been buried during the day. The nurse said that half an hour before my arrival little Marie, in her delirium, had been talking to her mother, and her last words were: 'Mamma, please send for Dr. R.' She could not send, so came herself. It was the strangest experience of my life."—Globe-Democrat.]

A Choice of Solutions.

"Ah, this terrible liquor question!" cried the Prohibition orator in Maine. "How shall we find the solution?"

"Go to any drug store in town, mister," replied an unregenerate citizen. "Two winks for bourbon and one for rye."—[Brooklyn Life.

The Cruelty of Newness.

Mrs. Sappnoodle—What a beautiful vase! Of course it is antique?

Jeweler—No; it is modern.

Mrs. Sappnoodle—Too bad. It is so pretty!—[Jewellers

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1890.

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We publish, on the seventh page, a synopsis of the McKinley tariff law, showing the changes from the old law. The McKinley law is too long to publish in full; it would take nearly four full pages of THE BLADE to give it. But readers will find the synopsis to give all the information they really need. Preserve it, for you will need it for reference.

SCIENCE IN THE BLADE.

In response to our question, "What would you like to have in THE BLADE besides what now appears?" we have received a large number of letters and cards, some suggesting one thing and some another, but all speaking very highly of the excellence of the paper as it now is. We reprint one letter, which covers this ground in a most excellent manner:

WOODSTOCK, KY., Oct. 1.—EDITOR BLADE:—Although I have known of the existence of THE BLADE for twenty years or more, I never became a reader of it until last July. Since then I have read it with much satisfaction and profit. In scope, it is mosh and agreeably diversified; while in politics it has the right ring. I have observed your request for suggestions from your readers in regard to any changes in the paper or its general make-up.

If I might be allowed to judge, I think such suggestions would be superfluous. If followed, they would in many cases detract from its merits. For example: For a time, or couple, one would have pension matters suppressed, another temperance talk, another the Camp Fire, and another, still, the Farmstead. If I were going to start anything new from THE BLADE, it would be knitting and crochet. Why? Simply because those subjects do not interest me. But they do interest many; and, therefore, I want them continued. The paper, as it now is, is so varied in its contents as diversified that all may find much to please and profit.

I am generally averse to continued stories; a number may be lost, and that is very embarrassing. I have already missed an issue of the paper since "Uncle Sam in 1844" has been commenced in THE BLADE. This is a sensible and well written story. It is free from prejudice and passion, and, so far, contains nothing at all objectionable or impossible. I hope it will appear in book form.—W. H. B.

The only one thing which a large number of those who wrote us agree upon, is the desire to have something in the way of scientific matter in our columns. The requests for this were so many, that we feel it will be largely acceptable. Hence we begin such a department this week, headed "Science Causerie." (The word *causerie* is from the French verb *causer*, to chat, to converse; hence the title means the same as "science chat," or "scientific conversations.") It will be found on the fifth page of this issue. We have not yet decided on the scope we shall give this department, and are open to suggestions from our subscribers.

VEST'S FALSIFICATIONS.

Senator VEST, of Missouri, is repeating in every speech he makes in the West, the charge that the Republicans "have created a deficit in the treasury," wherein there was "a surplus of $100,000,000 when CLEVELAND went out of office." There is no deficit; the debt statement of October 1 shows a surplus of over $50,000,000; and during HARRISON'S administration, the treasury has bought and canceled $205,714,110 in bonds—that is, it has paid that much of the debt, and stopped the interest thereon.

Why does the demagogic VEST groan over this state of things? Are we to understand that he prefers that the millions shall be hoarded in the treasury, and we go on paying interest on our debt, instead of using the idle money to pay it off? But Mr. VEST doesn't tell his hearers the whole truth, of course. He desires to create an impression in their minds that the Republicans have wrongfully used the money. Let us hope that the day will soon come when the voters in "poor old Missouri" will see how they are deceived, and that they will retire VEST and his fellow-demagogues to the shades of private life forever.

THE mugwumps—those immaculate gentlemen who left the Republican party because they were not allowed to run it, and entered the Democratic ranks to aid in the perpetuation of the policy of nullification and fraud of which it is the exponent—are discouraged at the campaign outlook. That mugwump man-milliner, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, mournfully remarks:

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives is so small that dissatisfaction with its course and local and personal reasons may defeat the party majority for the next Congress. But such a change in the second Congress of an administration, unless it is very emphatic, as in 1854, is not indicative of serious party disaster.

EVEN the Democrats in Wisconsin are having fun with ROGER Q. MILLS. In a recent speech he said that every time he thinks "of that grand man, GROVER CLEVELAND," he "is reminded of that beautiful character in the Bible, Queen ESTHER." What comparison there can be between a man of CLEVELAND'S avoirdupois and a beautiful woman, puzzled the audience and they laughed loudly instead of applauding. There certainly is no evidence in the Bible that ESTHER was a free trader.

SIXTY per cent. more Union veterans have been appointed under the HARRISON than under the CLEVELAND administration, and in thirty-one contests for postmasterships between veterans and those who are not twenty-six ex-soldiers were appointed. That's a pretty good showing, and President HARRISON'S administration is not half over yet.

HERE is the way the Galveston *Advertiser* talks of freedom of political action in Texas:

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* insists that the Republicans of Texas "get together." The *Globe-Democrat* certainly knows that their "getting together" means wolf tracks and panther signs, and should not preach up such disturbance of the peace of the country.

POWELL CLAYTON proposes to make things red-hot in the Second Arkansas district this campaign, even if he has to take his life in his hands to do it.

SALOON CONTROL IN CITIES.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, referring to the allegations of corruption in the Democratic board of Public Improvements appointed by Gov. CAMPBELL, and the Moonert-Forbis suit for bribe-money, makes them the text of a very strong and truthful editorial. It declares that these things do not excite surprise in Cincinnati—because during the past ten years, disclosures of official wrong-doing have become so common that a new case excites no particular astonishment. It accounts for this state of things as follows:

It seems to us that the chief cause of the malignant fester in the body politic is not far to seek. The corruption of political morals by the beer saloon and concert dive largely account for it. These overgrown evils have long been a public plague, as well in their influence upon the course of politics as in their tendency toward social demoralization.

Saloons and dives are the headquarters of hundreds of men whose ambition and business it is to run conventions and control elections. The practical work is intrusted to the hands of thousands of beer-soaked bummers. This element is recognized by party managers and candidates for office. It defies reprobation. What can be expected of officials educated in such a school of politics or who cultivate its favor and accept its methods?

Corruption in office is the natural fruit of an irresponsible and reckless and lawless beer-saloon gangism, that brooks no restraint, that goes into politics for selfish ends and to secure its own liberty, and that even defies the state when the enforcement of a moderate regulation of the liquor traffic is proposed. We think it is within the bounds of truth to say that in the past decade every official peculator has been a loud-mouthed advocate of open Sunday saloons, a man of concert-dive morals and trained in concert-dive politics.

There is no manner of doubt that the utter demoralization among the city officials of Cincinnati is due entirely to the domination of the saloon in politics. No man who is hostile to it can hope to get the smallest elective office. As a rule, the men who obtain municipal office get it through the saloon influence. Now, what is the cure for this state of things? One will promptly answer, "Drive the saloon out of politics;" another, "Crush out the liquor traffic by Prohibition." But let us think a little; why is the saloon permitted to go on, year by year, dominating the politics of Cincinnati? Simply because the people are willing that it should. Such a state of things could not exist, except through the acquiescence of the majority of the people.

It may seem incredible to citizens in other parts of the country, especially in the rural districts, that the largest city in the state of Ohio should have a population a majority of which is wedded to the saloon; but the facts speak for themselves. It is plain, then, that to drive the saloon from politics, or to crush the Rum traffic is impossible, in the present state of public feeling. Merely extraneous measures will do no good. The remedy must be radical. It must act upon the people themselves. There must be a "campaign of education"—not in free trade, but in a proper knowledge of the evils of Rum to the physical systems of those who drink it, and the curse the traffic is to the community in a business and moral sense. The people need enlightenment on all branches of the subject. Until this is done, and a clear majority inimical to the traffic is secured, there can be no radical relief from the present state of things.

Cincinnati thus affords an object lesson to the people of the whole country in two ways: First, it shows the inevitable result of allowing the Rum traffic to continue for a term of years unmolested and untrammeled. From 1852 to 1885 there was absolutely no state law in Ohio to restrict it in any form; and it had, in that time, so firmly entrenched itself, had so sapped the morals of the people, that it practically was able to bid defiance to the decent classes of society.

Second, it affords our Kansas friends a chance to see what the resubmissionists are working for. To re-establish the saloon after it has been driven out means to bring it back as a controlling factor in politics. For every saloon attracts to itself a number of men of the venal class, who become its habitues, and whose favor can be purchased at any time for a drink of Rum; and as these men have votes, the temptation to use them in political work is overwhelming. The repeal of Prohibition in Kansas or any other state simply means that the saloon will eventually dictate the politics of its cities, and perhaps of the entire state.

There needs to be an awakening among the people of the nation on this subject. The saloon, aided by the appetites and passions of men, can work faster to demoralize the community than can all the agencies for man's uplifting. We need a new crusade—not of women praying within saloons; not of zealots trying to build up a new political party; not of theorists clamoring for the enactment of laws that would not be obeyed; but a crusade to rouse men to see the horrible evils of Rum, to recognize the menace the traffic is to our liberties, to prompt them to action to save the land from the Rum curse. Once let the great mass of the people realize the true nature of the Rum traffic, and they will unite to crush it out and to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE "HORSE FAIR" OFFER.

Don't you want a fine picture *free*? A picture that is good enough to grace palace walls—a copy of one of the world's famous paintings—ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated "Horse Fair?"

We will make you a *gift* of one, if you want it; the conditions are to be found in the "Publishers' Column," on the fifth page of this paper. Turn to it and read!

THE Republican party can now go before the people on its record and conduct an aggressive campaign. It has redeemed its most important pledges and can refer with satisfaction to the work accomplished during the long session of Congress just closed. It is a party of progress and keeps pace with the advancement of the people. It should be indorsed by the people in the coming elections and its majority in the popular branch of the national legislature be increased.

WE are inclined to the belief that MURAT HALSTEAD has a tail hold on the eternal verities when he remarks, in the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, that the McKinley tariff law "is an end to the confederate form of government and the colonial system in this country; the United States is at last a nation that stands square-toed to the world!"

THAT Republican pyramid is growing nicely. Here is a cut of it as it stands at present:

IDAHO,
MAINE,
OREGON,
VERMONT,
WYOMING,

THE crops are moving briskly, and it is cheering to read the complaints in railway circles of the lack of cars down South and out West. There is hardly a railroad beyond Chicago or south of Washington, that has enough rolling stock to handle the present traffic.

THE issue in the congressional campaign is made, by the Democrats, the same as it was in 1888—the retention of the protective tariff or its abolition. And the verdict will be the same in November as it was two years ago.

Books All Gone!

Our supply of the following books is entirely out, and we cannot fill a single order for any of them:

"Struggles of Petroleum V. Nasby,"
"Nasby in Exile,"
"Dr. Carlin's Recipe Book."

Don't send any further orders for either of the above, for we have not a single copy left of either of them.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE

The following table presents in compact form the status of the contested election cases in the present House of Representatives:

District.	Contestants—Contestees.	How Decided.
5th Md.	Mudd vs. Compton	Rep
3d Va.	Waddill vs. Wise	Rep
4th Va.	Langston vs. Venable	Rep
9th Va.	Bowen vs. Buchanan	Dem
1st W. Va.	Atkinson vs. Pendleton.	Rep
4th W. Va.	Smith vs. Jackson	Rep
3d W. Va.	McGinnis vs. Anderson.	Undec'd
1st Ala.	Threet vs. Clark	Dem
4th Ala.	McDuffie vs. Turpin	Rep
1st Ark.	*Featherstone vs. Cate	Ind
2d Ark.	—— Breckinridge	Unseated
2d Fla.	Goodrich vs. Bullock	Undec'd
1st Ind.	Posey vs. Parrett	Undec'd
5th Miss.	Hill vs. Catchings	Dem
2d Miss.	Chalmers vs. Morgan	Dem
7th S. C.	Miller vs. Elliott	Rep
10th Tenn.	Eaton vs. Phelan	Undec'd
7th Miss.	Kernaghan vs. Hooker.	Undec'd

*Independent.

SUMMARY.

Contests decided	14
Contests undecided	4
Democrats ousted	0
Democrats sustained	5

There is nothing in this showing but what is commendable. If ever a series of election contests were decided on their merits, the above fourteen certainly were. In the first one named, MUDD, was ousted because the proof was overwhelming that his majority was due to stuffed ballot-boxes. In the 3d Virginia district, WISE was counted in by false returns—the honest vote giving a Republican majority. The same is true of the cases from the 4th Virginia, 4th Alabama and the 7th South Carolina districts.

In the 1st West Virginia district, fraud was clearly and conclusively proved; it was a part of the scheme by which NATHAN GOFF was kept out of the governorship, to which he was really elected. The same is true of the case from the 4th West Virginia district. In the 2d Arkansas, CLAYTON, who was really elected, was murdered while collecting proofs of frauds by which BRECKINRIDGE was falsely counted in. Similar frauds were clearly shown in the 1st district, on which FEATHERSTONE, the Union-Labor candidate, was given the seat.

The nine Democrats were ousted for cause, clearly shown; and the five others who were shown to be entitled to their seats were kept in them. In this respect a shining example has been set for the Democrats, who rarely hesitate to throw out a Republican, whether his Democratic contestant had a good case or not. We can recall but one exception at present—that of FRANK HURD, from the Tenth Ohio district.

WHAT "TAMMANY" REALLY IS.

The New York *Evening Post* is doing a good work by showing up the true inwardness of Tammany—the Democratic organization which dominates the tax-ridden metropolis, and is a large factor in the control of the Democratic party of the nation. A municipal election takes place in New York this fall, and the *Post* is endeavoring to waken the decent voters to the shame of having the city in the hands of criminals and saloon keepers.

The Tammany Hall General committee consists of 4,564 members, although its voting membership in committee meetings is only 2,567. The *Post* declares that these members "are recruited mainly from the worst elements in the city's population—from the criminal and idle classes who own, manage or support the rum-shops." It gives a summary of the occupations and conduct of the members of the General committee, which is simply astonishing. Here it is:

Actual number of members	4,564
Number allowed to vote	2,567
Rumsellers	654
Criminal rumsellers	505
Not in the city directory	1,209
No occupation	147
Other occupations than rum-selling	1,404

The Executive committee—the inner circle which controls Tammany, and through it rules the city of New York—makes an even worse showing than that of the General committee, given above. The *Post* has investigated the occupation and record of every member of the Executive committee, with the following result:

Professional politicians	20
Officeholders	17
Former officeholders	7
Members of the old Tweed gang	6
Former gambling-house or dive keepers	5
Former liquor-dealers	5
Professional gamblers	4
Former toughs	4
Nominal lawyers	3
Former car conductors	3
Former pugilists	3
Sons of liquor-dealers	3
Lawyers	2
City contractors	2
Convicted murderer	1
Tried for murder and acquitted	1
Convicted of felonious assault	1
Indicted for bribery	1
Indicted for misdemeanor	1
Former pilot	1
Former navy-yard caulker	1
Former carpenter	1

This is the roll of the disreputable gang which controls the government of the largest city in the United States, and directs the annual expenditure of the $34,000,000 which the citizens are taxed each year. We use the word "direct" advisedly, for the municipal officials of New York are all Tammany men, and they are either members, or the mere creatures of, the Executive committee.

"The men on this committee are those who manage the elections in the slums of New York on the Southern plan, and overcome by fraud the votes of honest citizens; they are the men who led both of CLEVELAND'S campaigns in that city—and of whom the *Post* says that "no business house in the city, we believe, would take into his employ a man who would consent to associate himself with such a body as the Tammany Executive committee."

ITALY has a protective tariff, and the British consul at Leghorn, Mr. O'NEILL, in a recent report to his government, says:

Without protection not a single one of the new manufacturing industries launched in this district within the last ten years would survive a day. The cotton, jute and linen spinning and weaving mills of the districts of Lucca and Pisa, the metal rolling mills of Leghorn, as well as other minor industries, owe their birth to protection, and are sustained by it. The figures, indeed, all show that the Italian market is gradually but surely closing to British manufactures.

PRESIDENT HARRISON treated Congress to three vetoes on the closing day of the session—two being bills to pay private claims against the government, and the third a bill which prohibited "book-making" and pool-selling in the District of Columbia. His objection to the latter is that it allows this form of gambling on race tracks; and he insists that it shall be prohibited there as well as everywhere else in the District.

THE Columbus *Journal* rises to ask the following pertinent question of the free trade cranks:

If the consumer in this country pays the duty, why is it that the Manchester and other manufacturers of England are making such extraordinary efforts to rush over to America, in advance of the going into operation of the McKinley tariff bill, certain classes of goods upon which that bill increases the duty?

THE SESSION'S WORK.

As the people of the United States review the business record of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, they will have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that they elected a Republican majority thereto. It has done more actual work, in the passage of bills beneficial to the country, and demanded by the people, this one session, than the Democrats were able to accomplish in the four years of CLEVELAND'S administration. Among those measures demanded by the people, and whose adoption was promised by the Republican national convention of 1888, we may note the fulfillment of that promise in the following leading instances:

The revision of the tariff and the reduction of the revenue—accomplished by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. This measure reduces the revenue some $70,000,000 per year, largely increases the free list, and readjusts the duties so as to afford proper protection to our agricultural and other industries.

The passage of the silver bill, by which practically the whole output of our silver mines—except that portion used in the arts—will be added steadily to the volume of our currency, and that in a form which renders it equal to gold, and makes its depreciation impossible.

The passage of the disability pension bill, by which every dependent veteran is given a pension, and every widow and minor child of a dead soldier.

The four territories that had been for years knocking for admission into the Union, but were denied by previous Democratic congresses, have been admitted to statehood.

The building of the new navy has been pushed forward, and the legislation passed which will at last give us a navy worthy of our greatness as a nation.

It has passed an additional law, more stringent than the previous one in its provisions, against the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

It has passed a law for an eight-hour day in all government work, and prohibiting the employment of convict labor on any government work.

But these fulfillments of pledges form but a small part of the great and useful work the Republican Congress has accomplished at this session. Among the mass of laws of this character may be mentioned the following:

The customs administrative bill.
The "original package" bill.
The anti-lottery bill.
The World's Fair bill.
The land grant forfeiture bill.
The meat inspection bill.

Other acts which deserve special mention aside from the regular annual appropriation bills are the repeal of the act of 1888, which virtually withdrew Western lands from settlement; the setting apart the Tulare district in California for public park purposes; provision for a deep-water harbor at Galveston; the giving of certificates of honorable service to those who have lost their certificates of discharge; the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purchase of nickel for the navy; for the employment of 600 additional clerks for the Pension department; permitting affidavits in land entry cases to be made before court commissions in certain cases; providing new designs for United States coins; discontinuing the coinage of the three and one dollar gold pieces, and of the three cent nickel; extending the act for the relief of railroad lands to settlers who have been on them five years, but whose entries have not been recorded; and providing that no person in time of peace shall be tried for desertion after the lapse of two years.

This is only a part of the splendid record made at the session just closed. No Democratic Congress, even in the two years of its existence, in the history of the country, ever made one that can compare with it. That more has not been accomplished is due to the obstructive tactics of Democrats, who have, however, been prevented from making these tactics successful by the adoption of new rules in the House, and by the firmness and courage of Speaker REED.

THE TARIFF SETTLED.

The tariff question is settled for many years by the passage of the McKinley bill. The cry of "reduction of the duties" can not be made, for the reductions made by that bill amount to $70,000,000 a year, and further reduction is impossible, without having to resort to direct taxation to produce enough revenue to support the government.

The cry about the surplus can no longer be used, for the McKinley bill prevents there being any surplus.

The only resort left for a campaign against the tariff will be a proposition to abolish it, have free trade, and raise the nearly $300,000,000 needed yearly for government expenses by direct taxes on the people.

THE circular issued by Secretary BUTTERWORTH shows that it is the intention of the commission having charge of the affair to make the World's Fair, to be opened in Chicago in 1893, the greatest exposition of industry, art, manufactures and products of land and sea that was ever presented. The plan and scope of the exposition will include also tangible evidence of our national growth and development, as well as exhibits from every field of art, literature and science of other nations of the world. Every citizen should feel himself personally interested in the prosperity of this great undertaking, and do what lies in his power to promote its progress. The glory of its success will not rest upon Chicago, but upon the entire country.

IN the hurry and bustle of the closing hours of a session some mistake always occurs in the enrolling of some important bill. It is now discovered that section 30 of the internal revenue schedules in the tariff bill was omitted in the enrollment of that act. It provided for the allowance of drawback on smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held in unbroken packages in the hands of the manufacturers at the date when the reductions go into effect. As this date is January 1 next, however, there will still be ample opportunity for Congress at its next session to correct the error by supplemental legislation.

THE New Orleans *States*, a Democratic free trade sheet, is furious over the abolition of the sugar tariff, which it declares to be "an ungracious and outrageous spoliation of a Southern industry." That's a fair sample of the sincerity of the average free trader; he is anxious to have the duty taken off everything else but what he himself produces. Aside from this, the *States* is disingenuous. Our own sugar planters get a bounty as recompense.

THE Congressional battle in Major MCKINLEY'S district is going to be a notable one, for the leading Republicans of the House will aid in the canvass. Speaker REED will make three speeches, and Representatives BURROWS, CANNON and others have already signified their desire to take a hand.

THE election in Georgia on the 1st inst. resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, of course. No opposition ticket was put in the field.

GOV. CAMPBELL AS A "POOR, IGNORANT DEMOCRAT."

Governor CAMPBELL opened the Democratic campaign in Ohio in a speech in MCKINLEY'S district. His subject was the tariff, and he betrayed the fact that he has no ideas of his own upon the subject. He treated it from the standpoint of a demagogue rather than of a statesman. It would be folly to go over his statements seriatim to expose their silliness, or falsity, or one-sidedness. He made the old assumption that any increase of duty on imported goods involves a corresponding increase in the price of a similar article made at home. If this were true (and every man of affairs knows it is not) the converse would be true, viz.: that any reduction of duty on imported articles must also reduce the price of American-made articles of the same kind. For instance, the McKinley law reduces the tariff duty on steel rails from $17 a ton to $12. Does Governor CAMPBELL believe that American-made steel rails are going to fall in price $5 a ton? Watch the market and see, Governor!

Any increase of duty will increase the price of the *imported* article, unless the foreign manufacturer lowers his price in order to hold his market here—which is often done, by the way. But it does not affect the price of the American made article. Now, who in the United States buys imported goods? We doubt if the entire audience who listened to Gov. CAMPBELL buys an aggregate of $100 worth a year. Why should they pay 12½ cents a yard for English calicoes, when the American-made, of the best grades, sell for 7 cents, and the lower qualities at 5 and 6 cents? Why should they pay $35 for an imported suit of clothes, when one as durable and of as fine quality, of American make, can be bought at $20?

The Governor should read up on tariff history. He enumerated WASHINGTON as one who was not a protectionist. He seems ignorant of the fact that the second bill passed by Congress when it first met under the Constitution was a tariff law, and that President WASHINGTON signed it.

Elsewhere in his speech he speaks of this tariff averaging but 7½ per cent; but he neglected to tell his audience that a low duty then was as protective as a much higher one now. Why? Because then we had neither railways nor steamships; goods were brought from England in slow sailing-ships, taking from four to six weeks to make the trip, and the cost of bringing them over was a dozen times what it is now—for ocean transportation is now the cheapest in the world.

Now, the merchant cables his order, and it is received the same day; and in a little over a week he has the goods in his warehouse. In WASHINGTON'S day, three months was the usual time that necessarily intervened between the time of giving the order and the receipt of the goods. This enormous delay, and the high cost of freight in those days, made the distance itself a protection; and a low rate of duty, combined with this natural protection, made the tariff of WASHINGTON'S day as strongly protective as the McKinley tariff is to-day, when the telegraph and steam navigation practically annihilate distance, and bring the English factories nearer to our ports than Omaha is to New York.

As might have been expected of a man whose speech betrays his lack of real knowledge about a subject that has been so long discussed as has the tariff, Governor CAMPBELL knows nothing at all about a comparatively new subject like reciprocity. He still sticks to the blunder the free traders made when BLAINE proposed it, and assumes that it is a step in the direction of free trade. He can not understand that there can be no "protection" in the case of any article that is not produced in America. Reciprocity begins where protection ends; it is a favoring of the exchange of our surplus of things we produce in excess of our own needs, for non-competitive products of other countries, by mutually removing the duties, in both countries, from these articles.

Duties imposed by us on coffee, tea, India rubber, sugar, hides, and other similar articles, can not be protective; we do not produce some of them at all, and of sugar and hides not nearly enough for our own wants. Duties on these are revenue" duties, not "protective" ones. If we can, by making a bargain with the countries which produce them, get these countries to remove their duties on our flour, grain, beef, pork, calicoes, lard, butter, cheese, potatoes and other products they do not raise, in return for our removing our duties on the things we do not produce, we make a good bargain, increase our trade, benefit all our people, and do not injure our industries in the least.

On the whole, we are inclined to think that the only perfectly truthful statement in Governor CAMPBELL'S speech was his one remark: "We poor, ignorant Democrats never did understand the tariff." As for the governor himself, that remark fits him like a glove.

THE NEXT SENATE.

The existence of the Fifty-second Congress terminates on March 4, 1891. On that date the terms of 28 United States Senators end. There are also two of the new states—Wyoming and Idaho—which as yet have not chosen Senators. Of these 28 Senators, 16 are Republicans, the following being the list:

California—Leland Stanford.
Colorado—Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut—Orville H. Platt.
Illinois—Charles B. Farwell.
Iowa—William B. Allison.
Kansas—John J. Ingalls.
Nevada—John P. Jones.
New Hampshire—Henry W. Blair.
New York—William M. Evarts.
North Dakota—Gilbert Ashville Pierce.
Oregon—John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—James Donald Cameron.
South Dakota—Gideon C. Moody.
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill.
Washington—Watson C. Squire.
Wisconsin—John C. Spooner.

Of these, ALLISON has already been re-elected, and there does not seem to be much reason to apprehend that any one of the remainder will not either be succeeded by a Republican, or be re-elected. The twelve Democratic senators whose terms expire on the same date are:

Alabama—James L. Pugh.
Arkansas—James K. Jones.
Florida—Wilkinson Call.
Georgia—Joseph E. Brown.
Indiana—Daniel W. Voorhees.
Kentucky—Joseph C. S. Blackburn.
Louisiana—James B. Eustis.
Maryland—Ephraim K. Wilson.
Missouri—George G. Vest.
North Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance.
Ohio—Henry B. Payne.
South Carolina—Wade Hampton.

Senators BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, and WILSON, of Maryland, have already been re-elected for six years beginning with March 4, 1891; CALVIN S. BRICE has been chosen to succeed PAYNE, of Ohio, and E. D. WHITE as the successor of Senator EUSTIS, of Louisiana. There seems but little hope for the Democrats obtaining control of the upper house of Congress for many years yet.

SECRETARY BLAINE has been invited to deliver an address on "Reciprocity" at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, on October 15. If he accepts, the Southern people will find in his address something that should awaken them to a realization of the fact that there are questions in American politics far more important than the bulldozing of negro voters.

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.

The Democratic press of the country should recall the old proverb about counting chickens before they are hatched. Some of them, assuming that the Democrats will have a majority in the next House, are getting excited, and are arguing, with much unbecoming heat, that the present Congress, at its session the coming winter, should not deal with the matter of apportionment, but should delegate that pleasing duty to the succeeding Congress.

In the first place, the House to be elected this fall is by no means likely to contain a Democratic majority; but whether it shall or not, the apportionment will be made this winter, by the present Congress, for the very sufficient reason that it is the duty of Congress to do this as soon as may be conveniently after the census is taken. There is a grotesquerie peculiarly Bourbonish in the position that the Republicans must give the Democrats all the political advantage possible in apportioning representatives in Congress for the next ten years. History fails to show any instance of the kind in Democratic annals, however.

In point of fact there is no way of getting any particular advantage through reapportionment, if it be honestly and fairly done, as it will be by a Republican Congress. The Democratic anxiety is due to the fact that the census shows that the Republican states have grown more rapidly than the solidly Democratic ones, and that population, progress, wealth and enlightenment show their greatest gains in localities in which Republican sentiment is the strongest. The Bourbons wish to negative the advantage this legitimately gives the Republican party, if possible, by adopting the ratio which will give the most Democratic Representatives and thus perpetuate for another ten years the steadily waning power of the Solid South in national politics.

Our Bourbon brethren, however, may set it down as a fact that the present Congress will perform the work of apportionment, and that it will very likely be on the lines laid down in the Dunnell bill, now pending in the House. This bill takes 180,000 inhabitants as the ratio for one Representative; and we give below a table which shows the present representation of the several states, the number of full ratios to which they would be entitled under this bill, the fractions in excess of full ratios, and the number of Representatives on the basis proposed:

State.	Present representation.	Full ratios.	Fractions.	Proposed representation.
Alabama	8	8	110,660	9
Arkansas	5	6	110,660	7
California	6	6	148,773	7
Colorado	1	2	80,287	2
Connecticut	4	4	175,938	4
Delaware	1	1	125,407	1
Florida	2	2	30,800	2
Georgia	10	10	49,855	10
Idaho	0	0	66,775	1
Illinois	20	21	96,393	22
Indiana	13	12	146,960	13
Iowa	11	11	13,147	11
Kansas	7	8	161,857	9
Kentucky	11	10	98,450	11
Louisiana	6	6	70,950	6
Maine	4	3	137,288	4
Maryland	6	5	176,502	6
Massachusetts	12	12	58,950	13
Michigan	11	11	11,159	12
Minnesota	7	8	10,989	8
Mississippi	7	7	10,073	7
Missouri	14	14	154,600	15
Montana	—	1	109,470	1
Nebraska	3	5	60,120	6
Nevada	1	—	49,880	1
New Hampshire	2	2	57,130	2
New Jersey	8	8	69,880	8
New York	34	33	153,280	34
North Carolina	9	9	25,533	9
North Dakota	1	1	9,667	1
Ohio	21	20	49,800	20
Oregon	1	1	124,246	2
Pennsylvania	28	28	178,703	29
Rhode Island	2	1	174,908	2
South Carolina	7	6	159,862	7
South Dakota	2	2	159,870	3
Tennessee	10	10	450	10
Texas	11	13	88,870	13
Vermont	2	1	165,967	2
Virginia	10	9	80,603	9
Washington	1	1	109,460	2
West Virginia	4	4	35,750	4
Wisconsin	9	9	165,722	10
Wyoming	0	—	60,222	1

Under this apportionment the next House would contain 354 members. The Republican states which gain are: California, Colorado, Michigan, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin, one each; Illinois, Kansas and Pennsylvania, two each, and Minnesota and Nebraska, three each. The Democratic states which gain are Alabama, Missouri, New Jersey and Texas, one each, and Arkansas two. Ohio and Virginia each lose one. This bill would result in an electoral college of 442 members, and would require 222 electoral votes to elect.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

On Monday, October 6, the McKinley tariff bill became a law. The effect of its operations, after a few months have elapsed, will be to improve business, and give a decided impetus to nearly all lines of industry. Its full effects will not be seen for several months, because for the past three months—ever since it became certain that the bill would pass—the importers have been rushing in enormous stocks of all foreign articles on which the duty is raised; and the real effect of the law can not be seen clearly until these stocks are disposed of.

The enemies of protection, however, have already begun a fearful howl over "increased prices." The dealers in certain lines of imported goods—notably fine cigars, foreign wines, fine velvets, silks, laces and embroideries, have imported enormous stocks of all these under the old rates of duty, but the price has been at once put up, in order to make as much money as possible. Then, too, many retail dealers who are without much competition in their own localities, and who will put up prices on many things on the plea of "the new tariff raising rates," are relying on the ignorance of the people as to the provisions of the McKinley law to prevent their finding out that the duty is not changed on these articles.

In point of fact, there is not the least real reason for any rise in price on any article of American manufacture because of the new tariff law. It will increase the price of some foreign goods—chiefly in the lines above mentioned; but those who buy American-made goods are not concerned over this. Only, if a conscienceless dealer attempts imposition by arbitrarily raising his prices on American goods, and assigning "the new tariff" as a reason, spot him at once.

IT is now about as certain as anything in the future can be, that the United States Senate will have a Republican majority for the next ten years. Hence arises the Democratic anxiety to get control of the House. If they had control of both houses of Congress, their utter lack of statesmanlike leadership would be betrayed. They are unable to agree upon a positive policy; their only hold is the negative one of obstruction. The Democratic party is the pig of politics; it drives best the other way. Should that party get control of the House this fall, the result would be that for two years there could be no progressive legislation. They would simply obstruct public business for that time, and then the weaned people would kick them out and elect men with the ability to formulate a policy and the business sense to carry it out by appropriate legislation. The people of the country owe it to themselves to avoid two years of petty bickering and obstructive tactics by electing a Republican majority to the House next November.

SEND in the names of your friends; we will be glad to send each a sample copy of the Weekly BLADE.

The Greatest Offer Yet!

The Best Ever Announced by the Blade, or Any Other Periodical.

In past years THE BLADE has offered a great many useful and valuable articles as premiums, which were highly appreciated by our readers; but nothing was ever so popular as the 80-piece tea-set we offered last year, of which over 1,000 sets were sold with THE BLADE or given as premiums for clubs. The reason was, that it is a high class of goods, which, 20 years ago, could only be afforded by the wealthy—and even now we were and are offering them on a basis of less than half the cost of goods of equal merit in the hands of dealers.

We have, for this year, determined to repeat and extend this offer, making the terms even much more liberal than we offered last year. Turn to the advertisement on the 5th page of this issue, and read the four distinct new offers made there.

Take particular notice of this fact: While, under each offer, a price is made at which we will sell this set (including the Weekly BLADE one year) so low that everybody can afford to buy it; if you will read further you will find terms upon which we will give away these sets—which you will find are even more liberal than the offer to sell; this is because we wish to secure additional clubs for the Weekly BLADE.

Of course, we shall gladly fill all orders for sets in connection with one copy of the Weekly BLADE, because we know there are many who have not time nor inclination to get up a club; but there are others who are so situated as to be able to raise clubs, and we make the most liberal offer possible to them, as clubs are what we want.

The best way is, to enter on the work of getting up a club at once to secure the $20 BLADE dinner set. Almost any one can raise a club of 20 subscribers in a single day; but if you should fall short, you can certainly raise 10, and thus get the 80-piece tea set. Then, after resting a few weeks, you can make another effort and obtain 10 more, for which we will give you the No. 4 set—which, added to the tea set, makes the complete dinner set.

Get at the work at once, for two reasons: first, so as to be before any one else in your neighborhood; second, if you raise one club now, you will get that out of the way, so that later you can raise another, to obtain an additional premium in this line, or on some offer we may make later.

We have a special word to say to the 1,000 and more who obtained the tea set last year, in reply to many inquiries: The No. 4 Blade set is just what you want. It has been made up specially so as to be added to the 80-piece set and make a complete dinner set. So go to work at once to secure the No. 4.

Last year we printed in THE BLADE several hundred testimonials from buyers of the tea set, who all agreed that they got a better article than they expected from the price named. It is a proved fact that the 80-piece tea set, which we offer for $7 with the Weekly BLADE one year, or which we give for 11 subscribers and $11, can not be bought at retail at the stores for less than

Science Causerie.

NEWS OF THE SKY.

By Chas. A. Young, Professor of Astronomy at Princeton.

For the information of BLADE readers, the following condensation is given of an article in the September *Forum* by the well-known American astronomer, named above:

The Moon and the Sun.

As regards the moon, the researches of the last three years all go to prove that the temperature on its surface is very low—far below the freezing point—due to the absence of air from its surface. Within a few months, a number of photographic negatives have been made of its surface, far excelling all previous ones; and by a series of these, extending over several years, we may determine whether any changes are going on on its surface.

For the sun, Prof. Rowland has demonstrated that silver, silicon, vanadium, titanium, platinum and copper are all present in our luminary; but no new light has been thrown on the apparent absence of oxygen, nitrogen and chlorine, of which the spectroscope reveals no trace.

Mercury.

Schiaparelli last winter demonstrated that Mercury revolves on its axis in precisely the time it takes to make one revolution around its orbit—about 88 days. In this it is analogous to the moon. This is the most important addition to our knowledge of the planets since the discovery of the moons of Mars.

The "Canals" on Mars.

The so-called "canals" on Mars are still an unsolved problem. These are fine, straight, dark lines, connecting the greenish spots which are conjectured to be oceans. The first was observed by Schiaparelli about a dozen years ago; and now more than 50 are shown on his map of the planet. Of course they can not be canals, as they are 50 or 100 miles wide, and from 500 to 2,000 miles long; while their perfect straightness makes it impossible they should be rivers. Within the past year or two Schiaparelli finds that at times they become double—two parallel dark lines replacing a single one—and that this change seems to be closely related to the planet's seasons. In 1892 Mars will again be favorably situated for observation, and it is hoped that then, by the aid of photography, more can be learned of this perplexing phenomenon.

Lexell's Comet.

The study of the little comet discovered by Mr. Brooks, of Geneva, N. Y., on July 6, 1889, which divided into five parts (like the great comet of 1882), which moved along side by side, has shown the great probability that this is all that is left of the famous Lexell's comet, a very bright one that appeared in 1770. Its orbit brought it close to Jupiter, and the attraction of that giant planet drew it out of its course into a new orbit.

Algol, the Variable Star.

By means of very delicate spectroscopic investigations, Vogel, of Potsdam, Holland, has not only proved true the hypothesis that the remarkable variable star, Algol, which at regular intervals of about three days appears to fade, losing fully five-sixths of its light, and then recovering it within eight hours, is a double star, but he has calculated the diameters of the two bodies. One star, the larger, is about 1,116,000 miles in diameter; this is the one whose light reaches us. The smaller, whose diameter is about 840,000 miles, is dark—gives no light—and hence is invisible.

The dark star revolves about the bright one, from which it is distant about 3,250,000 miles, in about three days eight hours; and it is this dark body coming between us and the bright one that causes the fading of the latter. This is interesting, because it is the first time an estimate of a fixed star's diameter has ever been made, based on anything like a measurement. It is highly probable that other variable stars, of which a number are known, are to be explained in the same way.

Astronomical Progress.

The past few years have shown surprising progress in the study of the stars and nebulæ. Mr. Lockyer has proposed the theory that most of the stars are only meteoric swarms, more or less closely packed. There has been decided advance made in the determination of star parallaxes; in the study of double stars, and in the determination of the sun's motion in space. Wide fields of investigation are continually opening before the astronomer, and we are constantly gaining new views of the immensity of the universe and the ceaseless activity therein.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

Organic Life in Water.

If water, according to a medical writer, is kept at the boiling point for five minutes, all harmful micro-organisms will be destroyed. Still less time serves to destroy the disease-producing varieties. Thus merely boiling water containing the germs of malarial disorders, typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, etc., destroys them, and the water is then safe for drinking purposes.

A Bullet's Flight.

By saturating bullets with vaseline they may be easily seen in their course from the rifle to the target; their course is marked by a beautiful ring of smoke, caused by the burning of the vaseline, the smoke being suspended in air for some time, if not too windy. Much better scores result when grease of some kind is used; bullets are not so apt to split, the recoil is not so great, and it is believed the course of the missile is more true.

A Use for Cotton Stalks.

About a year ago a young lawyer in Augusta, Ga., began experiments with cotton stalks. The pulp and skin were removed from the stalks. The fiber was then placed in a carding machine from which was secured an article of the tenacity and color of jute butt yank. This product he shipped to himself at Paterson, N. Y., where it was woven into a bagging that is said to be less inflammable than jute, and while equally durable is of less cost. Cotton planters see an article in view that will help them to boycott jute bagging, and also a profitable market for cotton stalks, which they have always had trouble to dispose of.

Yellowstone Park.

This park is now policed by United States troops, whose services are necessary to prevent the destruction of vegetation and animals. As a result the carnivorous have increased with great rapidity. There are found a great part of all the buffalo in the United States. Deer, antelope, and elk are also increasing very rapidly there under the rigid rules against killing or annoying them. Gardiner river and other streams have been stocked with Eastern brook trout. Quite as important, at least, as the protection of the game and fish by its military guardians, is the preservation of the forests from fires, to which they are constantly exposed through the carelessness of camping parties.

Wood in the Falkland Islands.

These islands have no trees, but they produce wood in a remarkable shape. Here and there are seen what look like weather-beaten, mossy-gray stones. They are really blocks of living wood. Half hidden among the lichens and mosses will be found a few of the obscure leaves and flowers. If you try to cut it with an axe, you will find it extremely hard to do so. It is entirely unwedgeable, being made up of countless branches which grow so closely together that they become consolidated into one mass. On a sunny day you may perhaps find on the warm side of the "balsam bog" (for so the living stone is called) a few drops of a fragrant gum, highly prized by the shepherds for its supposed medicinal qualities. This wonderful wood belongs to the same family as the parsnip and the carrot.

Too Cheap.

They were from Chicago and rich. The daughter was taking lessons in coyness and social small talk.

"A penny for your thoughts," she archly remarked to an abstracted visitor, and then felt from the look of horror that overspread her parent's face she must have been guilty of a false step.

"Why didn't you offer him a dollar?" was that lady's criticism after the visitor's departure. "We've got money and you mustn't be afraid to let folks know it."—[Philadelphia Times.

—That tired feeling now so often heard of, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla which gives mental and bodily strength.

Egyptian Embroideries.

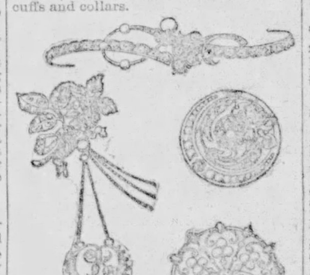
Reception and Dinner Dresses Made Gorgeous With Them—The Panniered Gown Again Coming—Novelties id Jewelry.

[Written for the Daily Blade by Ellen Osborn. Copyrighted 1890.

PARIS, September 26.—One cannot say whether it is because the sons of the Khedive have been traveling about, showing themselves at fetes and provoking the playing of the "Egyptian March" everywhere, but Egyptian embroideries have sprung of a sudden to the heights of fashionable favor. The young men are good-looking individuals, with alert, intelligent faces, and the embroideries are sometimes fine enough to arouse the suspicion that they come out of the princes' private magazine. Receptions and dinner dresses are made gorgeous with them, the gold and silver threads showing well on all fabrics, but being especially effective on a robe of ivory cloth, finished recently for the Princesse de Broglio. This dress, which is one of the most elaborate of recent creations, has a full straight skirt, stitched with many rows of gold-colored silk about the hem. The long Louis XVI vest was embroidered by workmen from Cairo, sent for especially to execute some half dozen commissions. It is cut with long basques, and the collar and lapels of the coat turn back with more of the Oriental stitchery. A jabot of white lisse falling from a collar band, formed of several bias folds of similar filmy fabrics and making a soft and pretty chemisette, is meant to wear with this costume.

COSTUME WITH EGYPTIAN EMBROIDERIES.

More humble folk use the embroideries for little zouave jackets, which are excellent, for instance, over different shades of gray. Several costumes exhibited within the week have shown neutral tinted cloths or silks, with short trains, and zouaves made with Medici collars, and edged with little gold and silver bails. It is probable that as the season advances these Eastern garnitures will be chosen for the skirt panels of smart dresses, for the fronts of bodices and for cuffs and collars.



NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Paris is tempting womankind with many things pretty and some new in jewelry. The diamond is the most favored gem, and after it comes fine emeralds and sapphires. I have seen of late splendid opals set in marquise rings, surrounded by diamonds, but the superstition which attaches to this most beautiful stone seems well nigh insurmountable. Huge smoky pearls are set encircled by sapphires. Topaz is raised to the pinnacle of fashion, and is mounted as the yellow center of a great daisy with petals of diamonds. Some of the new pins take the flat old-fashioned shape in gold, engraved with a design. Others are many pointed stars within circles of pearls. A pretty shape is a crown with points of pearls and rubies. New designs are silver lizards set with pearls, bunches of grapes in pearls with leaves and stems in green gold, fern fronds set with brilliants and miniatures of French beauties in round pins, with tiny pearls in the plaits of their hair and pearled ribbons twisted about their faces for frames.

A PANIERED GOWN.

The panniered dress advances on us slowly. Winter costumes, to the casual observer, are almost as straight and severe in their draperies as those of the past two or three seasons, but it needs only a little attention to detect the signs of something quite different to come. Dinner and reception dresses, especially when of brocaded stuffs, affect small flat panniers often combined with over dresses cut in deep scallops and edged with long and heavy fringe. A recent example is a rich dress of dark blue and gold figured silk over a petticoat of dark blue. The paniers of the plain silk are cut as appendages of the bodice, and lie so closely on the hips that one would hardly suspect them of slyly paving the way for a return to hoopfancy. A black silk costume illustrates another new idea, with its close sleeves, above which, on the shoulders, are gathered wings of black lace falling below the waist in broad and open over sleeves.

One is constantly seeing new and luxurious things in winter wraps. A heavy carriage cloak is in gay brocade deeply smocked at the neck, with high frilled collar, edged with silver fox fur and lined with pale pink. Gray velvet with lining of crimson makes another handsome combination. The circular cloaks for opera and concert wear in cream color, pale pink, light blue, gray or even pale yellow are very gay with their fancy yokes of tinsel fabric and their bright quilted linings. Velvet sleeves are not seen either on the new costumes or on fall jackets, but braided sleeves are the especial feature of some of the prettiest coats of the autumn.

Have You Catarrh?

There is one remedy you can try without danger of humbug. Send to H. G. Colman, Chemist, Kalamazoo, Mich., for trial package of his catarrh cure. His only mode of advertising is by giving it away. Postage 2 cents. Judge for yourself. Mention this paper.

LINCOLN'S MELANCHOLY.

His Sympathetic Nature and His Early Misfortunes.

Those who saw much of Abraham Lincoln during the later years of his life, were greatly impressed with the expression of profound melancholy his face always wore in repose.

Mr. Lincoln was of a peculiarly sympathetic and kindly nature. These strong characteristics influenced, very happily, as it proved, his entire political career. They would not seem, at first glance, to be efficient aids to political success; but in the peculiar emergency which Lincoln, in the providence of God, was called to meet, no vessel of common clay could possibly have become the "chosen of the Lord."

Those acquainted with him from boyhood knew that early griefs tinged his whole life with sadness. His partner in the grocery business at Salem, was "Uncle" Billy Green, of Tallula, Ill., who used at night, when the customers were few, to hold the grammar while Lincoln recited his lessons.

It was to his sympathetic ear Lincoln told the story of his love for sweet Ann Rutlidge, and he, in return, offered what comfort he could when poor Ann died, and Lincoln's great heart nearly broke. "After Ann died," says "Uncle" Billy, "on stormy nights, when the wind blew the rain against the roof, Abe would set thar in the grocery, his elbows on his knees, his face in his hands, and the tears runnin' through his fingers. I hated to see him feel bad, an' I'd say, 'Abe don't cry;' an' he'd look up an' say, 'I can't help it, Bill, the rain's a fallin' on her.'"

There are many who can sympathize with this overpowering grief, as they think of a lost loved one, when "the rain's a fallin' on her." What adds poignancy to the grief some times is the thought that the lost one might have been saved.

Fortunate, indeed, is William Johnson, of Corona, L. I., a builder, who writes June 28, 1890: "Last February, on returning from church one night, my daughter complained of having a pain in her ankle. The pain gradually extended until her entire limb was swollen and very painful to the touch. We called a physician, who after careful examination, pronounced it disease of the kidneys of long standing. All we could do, did not seem to benefit her until we tried Warner's Safe Cure; from the first she commenced to improve. When she commenced taking it she could not turn over in bed, and could just move her hands a little, but to-day she is as well as she ever was. I believe I owe the recovery of my daughter to its use."

PENSION REPORT.

The Annual Statement of Commissioner Green B. Raum.

The annual report of Commissioner Green B. Raum, of the Pension bureau, shows that there were, at the end of the last fiscal year, 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls, and classified as follows:

Army invalid pensioners, 232,879; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 164,456; navy invalid pensioners, 5,374; navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2,460; survivors of the war of 1812, 419; widows of soldiers of the year of 1812, 5,046; survivors of the Mexican war, 17,158; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6,764; total, 537,944.

There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6,385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year, 1888.

The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,041, being $11,438,402 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year, 1889, and $10,179,225 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year, 1888.

The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was $488.71.

The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year 1890 was $183.94.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 20,688 pensioners unpaid who were entitled to receive $4,597,847, which has since been paid from the appropriation for pensions for the fiscal year, 1891.

Of the system of "completed files" organized by him, the commissioner says:

The completed files, or trial docket, I regard as of great importance in securing the prompt adjudication of completed cases upon the motion of the claimant or his attorney.

Prior to the establishment of this system, complaint was almost universal that thousands of claims were pending in the office, the consideration of which has been neglected for years, and claimants were quite powerless to secure their consideration. A soldier had a right to file an application for a pension and to present all the evidence necessary to prove his claim, but he had no power to bring that claim before an adjudicating division by an action on his part, the drawing of his claim from the files for that purpose being in the discretion of the clerks.

On the 15th of October, 1889, when I took charge of the office, the work of adjudicating claims and issuing certificates had, during the period from July 1, 1889, fallen far behind the same period for the previous fiscal year, while from October 20, 1889, to June 30, 1890, there was an increase in the adjudication of claims and the issuing of certificates greatly in excess of the same period of the preceding fiscal year. This is shown by the following statement of work done:

Total number of certificates issued, year ended June 30, 1890, 151,653; total number of certificates issued, year ended June 30, 1889, 145,226; increase in 1890 over 1889, 6,966; total of original certificates issued, year ended June 30, 1890, 66,637; total of original certificates issued, year ended June 30, 1889, 51,896; increase in 1890 over 1889, 14,741.

I respectfully invite your attention to the great difference in amount between the rate of $30 per month granted by the act of March 8, 1883, to pensioners who are so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor and the rate of $72 per month granted by the act of March 4, 1890, to pensioners who require the regular and constant attendance of another person. There are many claimants who are entirely incapacitated for performing manual labor, and who periodically require the aid and attendance of other persons, but who are unable to establish the fact of the requirement of constant aid and attendance.

It occurs to me that it would be a just provision to create a higher rate than $30 per month for cases of this description, and I respectfully recommend that a rate of $50 per month be created for them. There have been received in the pension office 460,282 claims to September 30, 1890, under the disability pension act of June 27, 1890. It will be readily understood that the case of such an enormous number of claims received in so short a time necessarily taxed the resources of the office to its fullest extent. The work of the mail division ran up to more than 32,000 pieces of mail per day to be opened, classified, and properly disposed of.

At this writing (October 1) the division is handling 10,000 claims a day. I have arranged the work of the office so that claims under the old laws shall be adjudicated as rapidly as they are completed without interfering with the adjudication of completed claims under the new laws. And if upon the assembling of Congress in December I find that the present force is insufficient for the adjudication of these new claims as rapidly as they are completed, I will not hesitate to ask that an increase be made to Congress an increase of the official force of the pension bureau so as to secure the prompt settlement of these claims.

It is believed that there are probably 100,000 claims in this office which can be properly allowed under the provisions of the regulations approved Sept. 27, 1890.

The act of June 27, 1890, is the first disability pension law in the history of the world which grants to soldiers and sailors pensions for disabilities, which are not proved to have been incurred in the service and in line of duty. This law rests upon a higher obligation of the people to their disabled veterans than was ever formulated into law before.

Nothing shall be left undone by this bureau to give effect to this latest expression of the gratitude of the American people to the soldiers who saved the republic.

MY SUNNY HOME.

A sunny home
It is to me,
Where through the fields and forests free
O'er hill and dale I roam.

A sunny home
In love's sweet reign,
Where sacrifice was ne'er a pain,
Or labor wearisome.

A sunny home
Where every shade
Is lighted by a ray that stayed
Of sun and joy to come.

A sunny home
It's still to me,
When far away o'er land and sea,
A stranger sad I roam.

—[Carmen Sylva.

As Anarchist Without a Plot.

First Actor—It is reported that Hoyt, who wrote the "Tin Soldier," "Hole in the Ground," etc., has turned Anarchist.

Second Actor—He wont be at all dangerous.

"Why not?"

"Did he ever get up a plot that amounted to anything?"—[Texas Siftings.

Getting Around the Superstition.

"Mercy!" cried the chaperon.

"What's the matter?" returned the young people.

"There are thirteen at this table."

"That's all right," said Miss Flyaway. "Mr. Hinkey and I eloped and were secretly married last week. That shrinks us to twelve."—[Racket.

Past Understanding.

Ada—It is strange what a long article a reporter can write on a mere trifle.

Lulu—I should say so. The other day one of them wrote a whole column on a bathing suit.—[Brooklyn Life.

UNION SERVICE PENSION ASSOCIATION

JUSTICE "to him who has borne the battle, and to his widow and orphans."

NEW CAMPS.

Official Reports of the Organization of Union Service Pension Associations for the Week.

Newark Camp, No. 4 of West Virginia.
Newark, Wirt Co., West Virginia; 4th Congressional district; organized Oct. 1, 1890; members enrolled, 16.
Commandant—J. E. Cothern, Lee, W. Va.
Vice Commandant—D. S. Fulkerth, Newark, W. Va.
Adjutant—C. H. Roberts, Newark, W. Va.
Quartermaster—Clark Levenworth, Newark, W. Va.

Beech Creek Camp, No. 5 of Pennsylvania.
Beech Creek, Clinton Co., Pa.; 16th Congressional district; organized Sept. 27, 1890; members enrolled, 67.
Commandant—John Leggett.
Vice Commandant—Joseph Bitner.
Adjutant—John E. Ghamo.
Quartermaster—Wm. Wilson.
All of Beech Creek, Pa.

The Constitution and Plan of Organization of the U. S. P. A.

We shall not hereafter take the space to give the Plan of Organization and Constitution of the Union Pension Service Association each week. It will appear only at intervals.

All who send to us for blanks and sample copies will be gladly furnished with all they need, free; and we will send, to all such, copies of issues of THE BLADE containing the Constitution and Plan of Organization of the U. S. P. A.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—WHAT REMAINS TO DO.

The first session of the Fifty-first Congress has closed, and the veterans and their friends can commend most heartily the work that it accomplished in their behalf.

The disability pension bill, of course, comes first. It provides that all persons who served in the army ninety days and were honorably discharged, and who are now suffering from any disability which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon proof thereof, receive a pension. It also gives a pension to the widow or parents of any honorably discharged soldier who has died since the war.

The law contains no reference to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant, but only to his mental and physical condition. If disabled from performing manual labor so as to earn a livelihood, he is entitled to a pension—provided the disability is not the result of his own vicious habits. No matter what the form or nature of the disability, no matter when or how incurred, he is entitled to a pension whether he is a pauper or a millionaire; and in no case is he required to state his circumstances.

Besides this, the following laws, also enacted during the session just closed, are of interest to all soldiers, and some of them of direct benefit to certain specified classes:

For the employment of some 600 clerks in the Pension office to adjudicate cases arising under the pension laws of previous fiscal year, while from October 20, 1889, to June 30, 1890, there was an increase in the adjudication of claims and the issuing of certificates greatly in excess of the same period of the preceding fiscal year. This is shown by the following statement of work done:

To provide certificates of honorable service to those who have lost their certificates of discharge.

For the relief of soldiers who served during the late war under assumed names.

To increase the pension for total helplessness.

For the establishment of a national park on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

Granting permission to officers and enlisted men to wear military badges.

To authorize the President to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain subject to entry under the homestead laws.

To permit affidavits in land entry cases to be made before court commissioners when, through distance or infirmity, they cannot be made made before the land officers.

Extending the act for the relief of railroad land settlers to all persons who have been on railroad lands five years, but whose entries have not been recorded.

For the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands.

For the disposal of abandoned military reservations in Wyoming.

To relieve destitution in Oklahoma.

To appropriate $40,000 for the maintenance of the Marion, Indiana, branch of the National Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1890.

To increase the number and fill the vacancies on the board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes.

But there is yet something to be done to complete the full measure of justice to the men who, animated by the highest patriotism, turned their backs upon home and family and friends, counting life itself as nothing if by its sacrifice the Union formed by their fathers should be preserved and the rebellion of armed traitors be crushed. Let us give due credit to the present Congress for the excellent work it has done; but, in addition, let us press upon the attention of the members—who are now at home, and easily reached by their constituents—the necessity of considering, at the session which convenes on the first Monday in next December—two months hence—these further measures:

The passage of an honest and equitable service pension bill.

The bill to pay the prisoners of war, who suffered cold and hunger in those living hells, Andersonville and other Southern prisons.

To enact a law that will remedy the injustice done by the limitation of arrears law, which makes an unjust discrimination between pensioners equally deserving.

To enact a law for the equalization of bounties.

And, lastly, to so amend the law regarding ex-soldiers in the public employment, as will give them the real preference which the original law intended, but which has been found ineffective for that purpose.

The Coming Thing.

Stranger—I would like to get a room here.

Hotel Clerk—All right, sir. Boy, show the gentleman to—

"One moment! If I should want to deposit a few valuables in your safe, they would be perfectly secure, I presume."

"They would, sir."

"Your safe is one of modern construction, is it not?"

"Yes, sir. There is no better safe in the country."

"The combination, I dare say, is one that taxes your memory?"

"Why, of course, the combination—what makes you look at me so sharply? Ah! I see!" (Produces revolver.) "My friend, I'll give you just three seconds to get out of here. We draw the line at mind readers."—[Chicago Tribune.

Unsafe Retreat.

At a musical soiree a group of children take refuge in one of the furthest rooms.

Gretchen—We can play here undisturbed, can't we?

Fritz—I'm afraid not; ma will be singing directly, and then all the folks will come flocking in here.—[La Petit Liegeois.

There Would be None Left.

Colonel—You should never drink before your betters, sir.

Sergeant (handing over the bottle)—This is an exceptional case, sir. I couldn't possibly drink after you.—[Chatter.

WOODEN TOOTHPICKS.

Quit Chewing Them Unless You Have Your Life Insured.

"Young man," said a prominent Memphis physician to a *Democrat* reporter, who had just emerged from a restaurant, "stop chewing toothpicks.

"If you wish to be chewing something try tobacco or gum, but never use the festive wooden splinter except for what it was intended. Better get a goosequill.

"Now, in your case, you, like many others whom I have observed, pass through a restaurant, and will fill your vest pocket with the insidious slivers, and ere an hour has elapsed they will all be gone, having been chewed to splinters, many particles going down your throat, lodging against the tender membrane, and producing an irritation not always merely temporary.

"I have known a piece of toothpick to remain in a man's stomach a whole month, producing coughing, blood-spitting and worse—a soured disposition.

"One day I observed my patient chewing on one of these wooden deserts. That gave me a clue to the cause of his troubles, which I had been unable to account for, as the man was in strong health.

"Administering a violent purgative the cause of the whole busines came up—an undigested little stick fully an inch long. So stop it, and tell others the same thing in your paper."

Couldn't Fool Him.

"What star is that?" inquired the rawboned stranger, halting at the street corner.

"That ain't a star," said the fakir with a telescope. "That is a planet."

"H'm! What planet is it?"

"That, sir, is Jupiter."

"It's Jupiter, is it? How do you know it's Jupiter?"

"Why, everybody knows that planet is Jupiter."

"But how do you know it?"

"Know it by its belts."

"Hain't any other planet got belts?"

"Possibly some of them have. In the remotest depths of space there may be myriads of worlds that the telescope has not revealed to us, and some of them may have belts like this one."

"That's what I thought. Do you s'pose Jupiter is inhabited?"

"Some persons think it is, and some say it has not yet cooled off sufficiently for human beings to live upon it."

"Do you think it's likely that the people who live on it, if there are any, call it Jupiter?"

"Oh, no; it isn't at all likely."

"H'mm! How much do you charge for looking at it through that thing?"

"Only five cents."

"Five cents, hey? You want five cents for squinting about ten seconds at a planet you call Jupiter because everybody else calls it Jupiter, and because it's got belts, when you say yourself it ain't the only one that's got belts, and you acknowledge the people on it don't call it Jupiter! It's my belief you don't know whether it's Jupiter or Job's coffin. I say it's a durn swindle."

And he elbowed his way out of the crowd and walked off, leaving the telescope man jumping up and down in speechless rage.—[Chicago News.

Manhattan's Historical Spots.

Eight massive and handsome brass labels are being put into position in various portions of New York city to commemorate historical events connected with the early history of Manhattan Island. The work is being done at the expense of the Holland society. How to have them put into place. One was nailed to the front of the old Fraunces Tavern, at 72 Pearl street. The tablet bears an inscription as follows: "On this site Gen. George Washington delivered his memorial farewell address to his officers." Another was placed on the old building at No. 4 Bowling Green. It reads: "The site of Fort Amsterdam, built in 1626. Within its fortifications was erected the first substantial church edifice on Manhattan Island. At No. 400 Broadway and No. 115 Broadway, will be placed tablets commemorating events that occurred on these sites. At Third avenue and Thirteenth street, on the northeast corner, has been placed a tablet, the inscription reading: "Here stood the pear tree of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. He brought it from Holland, and it lived and bore fruit for 200 years after." The tablets are handsomely engraved, and the members of the Holland society evince much pride in the work.

The Fatal Ring.

I was told a singular tale of a ring while on a recent visit to the Paris morgue. For nearly one hundred years a certain family of working people in Paris have ended their lives by suicide. From father to son, from mother to daughter, has been handed a plain gold ring, and on the finger of each suicide has been found this trinket. It has been called the fatal ring, and only last year it made its appearance on the finger of a young man—the last of the race. The ring was buried with the corpse. The cupidity of not even the most grasping body finder could be tempted to the possession of this ominous golden circlet. —[Vanity Fair.

Beneath His Notice.

"Henry!" cried Mrs. Von Toodles, grasping her somnolent husband by the arm. "Henry, there are burglars in the house! Get up and go down!"

"Utter nonsense, my dear," returned Henry. "You wouldn't have a man of my social position associating with burglars, would you? You astonish me."—[Chatter.

A Moving Friendship.

Travers—How much are these trousers?

Tailor—Twenty dollars, sir.

Travers—And you say you require a deposit from strangers?

Tailor—Yes, sir.

Travers (warmly)—Already I feel myself growing intimate with you.—[New York Sun.

Publishers' Column.

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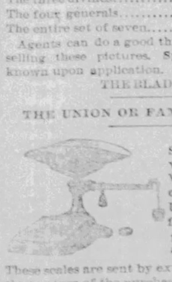

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The King's Daughters

WRITTEN AND EDITED BY
MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME,
President of the Order.

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NO. 1 BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—We call this set (like illustration above) Standard, because it is the same Tea Set we offered last year in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. We send out more than ONE THOUSAND SETS, and in no case have we had more than be expected. This year we expect to send out all the ordered prices over FIVE THOUSAND SETS. This set consists of 80 pieces, as follows: 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 1 round cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 cover, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher and 1 bowl.

THE NO. 1 BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $7.00; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 11 SUBSCRIBERS AND $11. THE CLUB OF 11 NAMES TO BE SENT ALL AT ONE TIME.

NO. 2.—BLADE TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—This set is exactly like the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

THE NO. 2 TEA SET, 56 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $5.50. OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS AND $8.00, THE CLUB OF EIGHT NAMES TO BE SENT ALL AT ONE TIME.

NO. 3—BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES.—We can describe this set by taking the above illustrated 80-piece Tea Set and adding the following: 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (6 pieces), 2 casseroles (4 pieces), 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (2 pieces), and 1 bowl, making a total of 108 pieces.

THE NO. 3 BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $14.00. OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 20 SUBSCRIBERS AND $20.00. THE CLUB OF 20 NAMES ALL TO BE SENT AT ONE TIME.

NO. 4—BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, consisting of 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch bakers, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (6 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (2 pieces), and 1 bowl (28 pieces in all). Same pattern as No. 1 Standard Blade Tea Set, or to any who may wish the second set to match. Many thousand of these sets have been bought our 80-piece Tea Set and now wish to make a complete dinner set (the style and pattern will match). We also offer it to those who may hereafter purchase a No. 1 Standard Blade Tea Set, or to any who may wish the second set to match.

THE NO. 4 BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $7.00, OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE ASSORTMENTS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 10 SUBSCRIBERS AND $10.00, THE CLUB OF 10 NAMES ALL TO BE SENT AT ONE TIME.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

ORDER BY N

HOME TALKS.

WHAT MAKES FOOD AMBROSIAL

Where Cloves and Nutmegs Thrive—All About Pepper—Salt That Has Not Lost Its Savor—The Bessamers' Chat.

"CLOVES," began Mrs. Bessamer, the next day, plucking one from the pickled peach that rested upon the plate before her, "are neither fruit nor roots, nor yet the bark of a tree, but they are the flower buds of a small evergreen that is a native of the Molucca islands, where it was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511."

"Flower buds," exclaimed Jamie; "they don't look one bit as if they could ever be flowers."

"And yet they would be," replied his mother, "if allowed to remain until they open. The tree has long, shining leaves, with branches that terminate in bunches of crimson blossoms in the blossom season. At first the buds are of a pale color that deepens to green, then changes to dark red, at which time they are ready for gathering, and drying in the sun. They are wonderfully prolific, a single tree twelve years old, yielding from five to twenty pounds annually; then as they grow older increasing in quantity, reaching as high as sixty pounds. They are very long lived too, so that they are very valuable.

"Cloves were the delight of the Orientals, on account of their rich and spicy taste and odor, and the trade in them was very lucrative. When the Portuguese found this spice they managed to have a monopoly for nearly a century, in fact until the Dutch drove them out of the Moluccas. The latter nation then selfishly endeavored to prevent any other people from getting possession of a clove orchard by bribing the native chiefs to cut down all the trees except those upon the one island of Amboyna; but in spite of their efforts, cloves have been planted elsewhere, and now grow in several places upon the East African coast, and in the West India Islands, and in Java, Sumatra and Guiana."

"I found out about nutmegs, mama," said Jamie. "They grow on trees, too, and in the same places the cloves do. But they are the fruit, instead of being flowers, and when ripe look something like peaches. When people gather them, they split them open and inside is the shell that holds the nutmeg. They take out these kernels and dip them into water to keep insects from chewing them up. And—oh, yes, they gather them three times a year, the first time in July or August, and the last time the following April."

"Very well, Jamie, and what about pepper?"

"I think possibly I might be able to enlighten you somewhat about that," said Mr. Bessamer, "it being an article in which I deal rather extensively, so that I have had occasion to learn something of its history. Our common black pepper is the fruit of a climbing shrub, a small, round, and fleshy berry, which is carefully dried on mats in the sun and then ground. It is the drying process that turns it black, and gives it its name. The white pepper comes from the same plant, and is, in fact, usually obtained by soaking the berries until the outer skin peels off and leaves the white kernel.

"These pepper vines are trained into trees and shrubs, and no crop is gathered from them until the fourth or fifth year. The flowers grow in long spikes opposite the leaves. Besides these two kinds of pepper, we have what is termed Long, which grows, as does the other, in the East Indies. This is prepared by drying the spike with its half-ripe berries together, instead of the green berries alone. Then there is Cayenne pepper, from a plant called capsicum, that has a bright scarlet, or orange colored fleshy fruit, which is dried and ground and has a strong, pungent taste and smell. In hot climates they use capsicum a great deal as an aid to digestion, and it is said that birds and animals go to the plant and eat its berries for the stimulus they give.

"Pepper was known in the very earliest times and it was one of the staple articles of commerce between India and Europe, some of the cities in the latter country, as Venice and Geneva, owing a great part of their wealth to it. And to give you some idea of the way it was looked upon, history says that when Alaric conquered Rome, one of the articles which he demanded for the city's ransom was 3,000 pounds of pepper. Its high price during the Middle Ages was what led the Portuguese to make the discovery of the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope. When that happened, down went pepper in price, greatly to the delight of everybody.

"The largest production of pepper is in Penang where about half of the entire crop of the world is grown. The great pepper emporium of the East is Singapore, near which it is also extensively cultivated. A large proportion of this spice is shipped from there to Great Britain, thence to the United States, although there is now direct exportation hither. The Chinese are some of the largest consumers of pepper in the world, especially the white. Jamaica pepper is our allspice, which grows in the West Indies upon a tree about twenty feet high. The best is from Jamaica where it seems to grow spontaneously, the seeds being supposed to be sown by birds."

"That is very interesting, papa, and now I should like to hear mama tell about salt," said Bob. "Seems as though that ought always to go with pepper. I found out something about it, but I expect she knows lots more."

"I don't know about the 'lots'" responded Mrs. Bessamer, smiling at the earnestness of his words. "But I will tell you something about this article, so common in its use all over the world, and thought to be so necessary a part of the daily living. And it became such a necessity in the very earliest ages, so soon as varieties in cooking were introduced. It is found stored up in some way in almost every land, or else it can be obtained from the salt sea. Some of the salt works are very ancient, those in Worcestershire, in England, having been there at the time of the Romans, and the same springs that have supplied salt for almost 2,000 years, are still flowing with no diminution of their volume.

"It is said that the oldest trade routes in the world were created for salt traffic, and history proves this to be largely true. The ancient salt taxes show how important the article was considered, and what a source of revenue it was made. This led to its being mixed with earth, and where in Matthew it speaks of 'the salt has lost its savor,' it means what is left after the salt is washed out. Cakes of salt have even been used as money in various parts of Africa.

"In the far East salt is held as a symbol of fidelity, and any one who has taken salt with another is bound to him by the laws of hospitality. It was for this reason that salt was eaten in the ratification of a treaty, and this is the meaning of 'a covenant of salt,' spoken of in the Bible. The sacred character of salt as a bond of fellowship gave rise to the expressions 'there is salt between us' and 'untrue to salt.'

"It has also other significations, and one makes it the emblem of desolation. It used to be the custom to sow conquered cities with salt. In Scotland and Ireland it was considered to represent the incorruptible spirit, and a small handful was placed above the heart of the lifeless body.

"A great deal of what we call rock-salt is found in England, and there are many salt mines in other parts of Europe. The largest are owned by the Austrian government at Bocknia and Wieliczka, which have been worked since 1250. The latter mine is simply immense, measuring in all of its galleries 30 English miles of length. Some of these are wonderfully beautiful, having been left after excavation, and then carvings made for altars, pedestals, statues, etc., out of the solid salt, and the room used for a chapel. Everything is translucent so that the light shows through. Imagine such a room lighted up and sparkling and glittering as if studded with countless diamonds.

"In Russia, Persia, and other countries, salt deserts occur, and salt is obtained from the surface. In other places it is quarried just as any kind of rock would be. This country is supplied from brine springs which are very abundant. So much for salt, which I think will end our intellectual repast for to-day. And I think we shall have to rest a while after a day or two, as the friends who are coming may not care about this sort of diet."

"Let us know something about puddings, then," cried Bob.

"And salad," interjected Jamie.

"And pies," added Mr. Bessamer.

"All right," replied Mrs. Bessamer, "so let it be," and the family meeting adjourned.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A Window Garden.

September is waning and Jack-Frost may be expected to give us a call most any night now. I am reminded by the chilly evenings and bright noon sunshine that our "household pets" must be gotten ready for winter quarters, and write to tell of a simple arrangement for a window garden I tried last season with perfect success. If you want blossoms, choose your sunniest window. If only "green things growing" any one you can spare will do.

Have a broad board screwed to the window sill. Your only expense will be a rustic frame three inches high, of simple lattice work pattern. Line the inside thickly with moss, in which you can plant wandering Jew, parlor ivy, love entangled and anything else you wish that requires but little soil. Inside your moss lining set an old dripping pan filled with rich earth well filled up. In the center place a pot of heliotrope and at either end thrifty geraniums. Between the pots plant pink and white oxalys, begonias and any low growing plant you like, which does not require deep rootage, but do not crowd your pan at first; given good soil and plenty of water you will be astonished to see how quickly they will fill up the space, and how much easier they can be cared for than on an ordinary stand.

A small bracket, such as can be had at any ten cent counter, screwed on the window frame eighteen inches above your box, and on which a pot of Kenilworth-joy on the one side and sweet Alyssum on the other is placed, will add much to the general effect.—MRS W. WILLING.

The editor of the HOUSEHOLD hopes to be able to secure a number of letters from the writer of the above in regard to winter gardening. Contributions from others interested in the matter, will be welcome, and also inquiries gladly answered.—ED.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

PRETTY SOFA CUSHION.—Have a square of silk or satin the size wanted, and the color preferred. The latter will depend, somewhat, upon the scraps of velvet that one has to work with. A showy foundation is of a brilliant yellow. Cut circles out of the velvet, say two inches in diameter, or a little less. These should be in a dark color, either black, dark blue or green. Lay them upon the silk foundation, letting the edges just touch each other. Buttonhole them down with stitches far apart, using silk of a contrasting color. Cut out other circles of velvet a half inch less in diameter than the first, and of a brighter color. Place these exactly in the centers of the first and button-hole them down. Then cut out another set a half inch smaller than the second, and of contrasting darker colors, and fasten these down in the same way. Finally, with yellow silk, make rays from the center almost to the edge of the smallest circles. The result is charming. This may also be used for the covering of a chair, a floor cushion, etc. As may be readily seen very small scraps of velvet can be utilized.

RUSSIAN FANCY APRON.—MRS. L. L., Kansas: The following is the description you speak of: Make an apron any length desired of red sateen. Sew black velvet ribbon about 9 inches wide in lengthwise stripes, letting the ends run an inch below the hem at the bottom. On each side of the stripes sew narrow gold braid, and ornament the black velvet stripes with stars, crescents and Maltese crosses in colored silks and tinsel thread. Red ribbons form the strings, and a fringe of little red balls and fancy metal ornaments are sewed to the velvet ends that project below the bottom. This and many other descriptions of pretty things will be found in "Fancy Work and House Decoration," No. 3, which you can get by sending 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O.

A PRETTY APRON.—Take muslin, cambric, or any light goods, make into an apron the required length, having as many tucks as you prefer, half an inch wide, just meeting.

Cut each tuck at intervals of an inch from the bottom of the tuck to the stitching. Sew together the corners of each of these inch pieces, on the under side of the tuck. The result will be a pretty trimming of pointed scallops, which is more easily ironed than tucking. It is prettier if the tucks are cut so that the end of each scallop comes just above the point of the one below it.—CREDA.

CHAIR CUSHION.—If any of you have lots of velvet or silk scraps all one color, you can make a lovely cushion in this way: Sew them on a stout piece of lining just as you would for crazy work, and cover the seams with crazy stitches in silk, either of one color or different colors to match the cushion. Line with some contrasting color and tie bows of ribbon on the corners.—GERTIE R.

The editor of the HOUSEHOLD hopes that each member will contribute whatever she has that is new and pretty to this Department. If there is anything which a member wants to make and does not know how, let her send her inquiry and it will be answered.—ED.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; b 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; ci ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, trebie; sh c, short crochet.

DOUBLE DIAMOND LACE.—Cast on 31 stitches; every alternate row knit plain. 1st row—k 3—o—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—o—n—k 4—n—o—k 3. 3rd row—k 3—o—k 5—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1—n—o—k 5—o—n—k 3—n—o—k 3. 5th row—k 3—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 3—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 2—n—o—k 3. 7th row—k 3—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 3. 9th row—k 3—o—k 1—n—o—k 5—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1—n—o—k 5—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—n—o—k 3. 11th row—k 3—o—n twice—o—k 4—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 3. 13th row—k 4—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 2—n—o—k 3. 15th row—k 5—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1—n—o—k 5—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—n—o—k 3. 17th row—k 6—o—n—k 3—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 3—n—o—k 4—n—o—k 3. 19th row—k 7—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 5—n—o—k 3. 21st row—k 8—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1—n—o—k 5—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 6—n—o—k 3. 23rd row—cast off 6—k 2—o—k 1—o—n twice—o—k 4—n—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 5—n—o—k 3. There should now be 31 stitches. Knit 24th row plain and repeat from the first.—JERICOITE.

Correspondence.

ON THE FENCE.

Two women leaned over the backyard fence
While each told the other, in confidence,
The scandals she'd gathered around the town.
For women must gossip, or they can't sleep;
Their idea is, that secrets weren't made to keep:
So they lean on the fence in the gloaming.

Two women sat out on the front-door stoop,
In the evening glow as the sun went down.
They told how their children had skipped the group,
And they sneered at the minister's wife's new gown.
For women delight in a friendly chat,
Without it their lives would be stale and flat;
So they sit on the stoop in the gloaming.

Two husbands came home from the base ball game
(From the office, they said) as the sun went down,
Both ready and eager to hear the same
Sweet scandals their wives had hunted down.
For men, though they work, love gossip too—
And that's why their wives seek something new
As they meet and talk in the gloaming.
—Somerville Journal.

SHALL SHE EARN MONEY?—I have a word which I want to say to the HOUSEHOLD—an opinion to express. It is this: Woman has a perfect right to enter into any path she chooses to earn money, no matter how many men's fields she trends on, providing she is not a married woman. When she becomes a wife, then she assumes duties that should occupy all of her time and strength, and she has no business to use it for getting more money than her husband provides her with in order to buy furbelows and "fixins."

In many cases where a wife supports the family, it is because the husband is lazy, and finding that she can do it, he lets her. If she would just attend to the family, which is all she ought to do, he would be likely go to work and earn the money to take care of his wife and children. I don't believe in allowing a man to shirk his duty off on to a woman's shoulders.

Let married women stay at home and attend to their household affairs. There is a fight going on in Cincinnati now about women teaching school after they marry. For my part I think they should not be allowed to do it, but leave the places open for those who have no one to take care of them. Then so many girls need not crowd into men's places elsewhere. I must confess that I have some sympathy with "Operator."—HONEST GEORGE.

The editor of the HOUSEHOLD would like to know the opinion of its members upon the above question. Have married women no right to earn money?

SECRET SOCIETIES.—Reading a letter from "Reader" in regard to secret societies I would like to say a few words on the subject. I don't believe there are many ladies who object to them. Taking the I. O. O. F. for instance. What objection can they have to husband, brother or father being an Odd Fellow if he is a strict member of the order? for it is for the elevation of man in every sense of the word. In short, a good Odd Fellow will take care of his family and give relief to those in distress. He must not countenance vice of any kind. Must believe in a supreme being and be true to his country. A good Odd Fellow is a good citizen, a good father and a good husband. There is nothing to cause discord in the family that "Reader" speaks of. A member must be away in the evening once a week if he attends all meetings, which is never done even by the most zealous members, and I do not think the opposite sex would object to the time spent at the lodge. I think the trouble arises from men spending seven evenings in the week away from their families and few are spent at societies, although this is often a good excuse. Women get tired of this and will complain; and who can blame them? But these late hours are just what is giving all the lucrative employments to young ladies that men are complaining of. Men, after spending nights carousing are not fit to work and their work will not compare with that of girls who spend their evenings at home, and it does not take employers long to find it out.

I have often spoken to ladies, both married and single, and have never heard one say anything against our order or any other and have never been questioned in regard to our meetings, only that part we make public. Of course all members are not perfect, for churches cannot get all good members, but that does not hurt the cause of religion. We hope to hear from members of the HOUSEHOLD on this subject.—BACHELOR.

THE OTHER SIDE.—What a hornet's nest "Operator" has pulled down about his ears! But he is right, and I am glad the editor has given to us on the other side of the question, an opportunity to express our approval of his article.

I believe women's mental endowments equal men's, but their duties lie in different channels. If God had intended all to be men, he would have made them so, and provided some other way to perpetuate the races. As he did not do so, it becomes sinful to shirk matrimonial and maternal duties for easier positions, as so many are doing at present. No one questions the fact that it is much pleasanter to work for some firm for ten or twelve dollars a week, having none of the responsibilities of the business, than bearing and rearing a family and leading such a life of responsibilities as any wife and mother does who tries to do her duty by husband and children; but there is in the latter a consciousness of Divine approval, at least.

It is not necessary for any girl to marry either thief, gambler, fool or drunkard, and any man who receives sufficient encouragement to his attentions to propose to a girl is good enough for her, and will make just as good a husband as she will wife, no doubt. It is for the most part, only these so-called "independent" sisters who think they are so much superior to the world in general and the male sex in particular, while in reality the only quality they possess in excess of the *dependent* sisters is "brass." There are plenty of employments distinctly feminine for those who need to work for their support. Nine-tenths of the woman who are supporting themselves are needed at home to look after a mother's, father's or husband's comfort, and there let them stay I say, even if they can't go dressed quite so well while on duty.—M. V. S.

LETTER WRITING TO GENTLEMEN.—In answer to "Seventeen," Michigan, I would say that there are several species of gentlemen correspondents—for instance, there is the correspondent—he is not worthy of the title of gentleman—who seeks acquaintance through the medium of some silly paper advertisements, such as, "Wanted—A correspondent; must be young, etc." Shun him as you would the cobra. Then there is the masher type—the chance acquaintance who writes what he would not dare say—coarse flatteries, vulgar compliments, etc. Shun him also.

But there is another class in which we will include cousins, your brother's friend, or your girl friend's brother or simple friend from whom it may be you are parting for a short time or perchance for eternity. To such gentlemen correspondents I say write. But now a word about writing—write just as you would talk to your friend were he present. Do not use slang nor forms of endearment. Let your salutation be "respected friend" or "esteemed friend" or "Friend Henry," and I implore you, do not follow this by the worn out phrase "I seat myself" etc. or "I thought I would write you a" etc.

A good form for beginning is "Your welcome missive of the 6th inst. arrived" etc., or "I was agreeably surprised last Wednesday by seeing your familiar writing" or "Do you not think it time I was answering your last letter," etc.

Write on the subjects you think would interest your friend most, and I implore you to never write scandal. Better not write at all. If some of his or your friends have done some praiseworthy deed, speak of it. If you have read some good book or been engaged in some good work give him a vivid and racy description of it.

Let your closing words be—sincerely—sincerely your friend—I remain as ever, your friend—then sign your full name—never Hattie, or Pet, or Dol, unless you have written something to be ashamed of. In that case, lay it carefully in the stove.

When you have finished your letter read it over carefully, correct all mistakes, and then think earnestly whether there is anything in that letter you would care all the boys of his "set" to see, for I regret to say most boys, and some girls, are in the habit of exhibiting letters to friends. If there is, apply a lighted match to it.

In short, write a letter that will cheer him on the noble, manly deeds, in spite of the temptations by which he is surrounded.

Then there is the lover class, but of this I will say nothing.

And now in conclusion—for I did not intend, when I started, to edit a complete letter writer—let me impress these two facts on your minds, dear girls, never correspond with any one whom your parents would not receive as an honored guest; and secondly, there is an old French proverb which says, "say what you please, but be careful what you write." If you will keep what I have said in mind I think your letters will never cause you to blush should you happen to see them ten or twenty years from now.—BLUE BELL.

WINTER FLOWERS.—Flowers are always welcome during the winter months when nature is at rest and nothing but snow or bare brown fields are to be seen. Then it is we turn lovingly to our pretty window plants, and watch every tiny bud which forms and slowly unfolds.

For flowers for winter I know of nothing which will afford so much pleasure, at a small expense, and with so little work as the hardy Holland bulbs.

The crocus, one of our sweetest spring flowers, is nice as a window plant and is so cheap every one can have them, the bulbs costing only ten cents a dozen of any of the florists. There are blue, white, yellow and purple tipped. The bulbs may be set in a pot or box of rich soil, then water and set in a dark place three or four weeks, then bring to the light of a window and the flowers will soon appear.

Another way is to fill a deep plate with two inches of soil, set on top a dozen bulbs, then cover the whole with pretty green woods moss. When in bloom this is very beatiful.

Hyacinthes are also lovely for window culture. The single varieties look like tiny lilies, while the double varieties are like tiny roses. These come in shades of red, blue, yellow and pure white, the pink, light blue and white being the prettiest. The bulbs are larger than the crocus, so only one bulb can be set in a four or five-inch pot. The Roman hyacinth is the earliest variety, having pure white single flowers, but the later have larger and more flowers. The narcissus is also a popular winter flower. The paper white has pure white flowers in clusters, and is very fragrant. The double white and yellow varieties are also lovely, and the polt's cup, with its pure white flowers, in which is a yellow center cupedged with rich scarlet, is a very popular variety for window flowers.

Another flower which was almost unknown a few seasons ago, and is now very popular, is the ornithogalum or great Arabian flowered Star of Bethlehem. The bulb is much like a hyacinth—the flower stalk over a foot high, and crowned with a cluster of flowers from six to eight inches in diameter, the flowers being larger than a twenty-five cent piece and pure white. This bulb is very hardy, and if planted in the open ground, will bloom in May. It is largely planted here in the cemetry, and as a window plant can scarcely be excelled, as the bloom is very lasting.

The Chinese sacred lily is becoming more popular every year, but while it is often grown in a dish of small stones and water I find I have the best success with this lovely flower when I set the bulb in a five-inch pot of rich soil and put the pot in a dish of water. The bulb blooms quicker, and the flowers last longer. I always have them in bloom at Christmas time, as I get fresh bulbs every year from China.

Calla lilies, if given a rest during July and August, will give an abundance of flowers during the winter months. I had several large ones last winter from which I cut from eight to ten buds. The potted calla is also a fine window plant. I have had flowers from bulbs in three weeks after they were set out, and the leaves being spotted, makes the plant an ornament without the flowers. Hardy bulbs should always be set in a dark place for four or five weeks after they are first potted, and watered only when the soil looks dry. This is to give the bulbs a chance to make roots.—CHATTA BELLA, Mich.

Inquiries.

Will the editor and readers of the HOUSEHOLD offer suggestions as to what will be appropriate in the celebration of a birthday reception, where about twenty guests are to be entertained? That is in regard to what kind of refreshments should be used, and any ideas as to how to conduct the reception would be appreciated. The entertainment to be given from about 7 to 10 p. m.—A COUNTRY GIRL.

The editor's suggestions will be found in "Answers to Inquiries."

Will some one give a recipe for making chicken salad?—COUNTRY GIRL.

Will some one tell me how to color old white feathers black?—MARY MCGREGORY, Missouri.

Will the lady that told of painting the floors with diamond dyes tell me what color I want and how much for a floor 12 x14? The floor has been painted with yellow ochre, and I want a color as near like it as possible.—AUNT MARY.

Will some one give recipes for making table mustard? also horseradish.—BEGINNER.

Will W. G. T. who desires a headache cure send address again to the editor of the HOUSEHOLD?

Can any one inform me in regard to a child that was born without any pallet to its mouth. Will it ever talk? It is ten months old, perfect in form in every way. I never saw a case of the kind before.—MRS. R. A. C..

I would like to know what will cure stinging in the edge of tongue.—D.

Will some one send a sure cure for pimples, blackheads and freckles?—M. A.

A youth, who is about entering a military school, is anxious to correspond with some boy who is already in one and can tell him about it. If there are any who will send their names to the Editor of the HOUSEHOLD they will be forwarded.

Wouldn't it be interesting to the HOUSEHOLD readers to have a column "all about flowers?" It would help us to know how to take care of our flowers and bulbs in the winter, and learn us what are prettiest for summer flowers.—IDA C. REID.

The HOUSEHOLD will gladly welcome all communications about the growth of flowers.—ED.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Oregon Fever"—It would be much better for you to ask of people who have friends in that state to give you their addresses, and then you can write to them for information. In that way you will be sure to get what you want to know, and may feel that it is reliable.

Thanks for your suggestion, but the whole HOUSEHOLD page is the "Mothers' Corner."—ED.

"Ignorant"—A black straw hat suitably trimmed is, in the season, proper to wear upon all occasions. Of course, one intended for common, every-day wear would not be exactly the thing for a reception, especially when its freshness was gone.

In entering a church or hall, the gentleman should precede the lady, unless there is an usher to show the way, or the gentleman is a guest of the lady and she has invited him to a seat in her pew, in which cases it is proper for her to lead.—ED.

To remove axle grease from white goods, grease well with fresh lard, let lay for several days and wash well with soap.

To Keep Grapes.—Pick on a dry day, lay on papers in a cool dry place, remove all imperfect grapes, and place clusters far enough apart so they will not touch.

To Remove Dandruff.—Rub yolk of egg on the scalp, wash thoroughly.

Enquirer.—Take a piece of gum arabic as large as a hazlenut, dissolve in soft water, wet the hair with this before doing up on curl papers and you will have no trouble.—BLUE BELL.

"Flower Grower."—Smilax requires a cool atmosphere, some shade and moisture in order to do its best. It should be trained over strings in order to give the young tendrils support, and at first should be trimmed occasionally. It is not a hard plant to make thrive under such conditions, so those who have had experience say.—ED.

Recipes.

FRUIT COOKIES, (asked for.)—2 cupfuls of sugar; 1 cupful of butter; 2 eggs; 2 cupfuls of raisins, seeded and chopped; 2 tablespoonsfuls of sour cream; 2 tablespoonfuls of cinnamon; 1 nutmeg; 1 teaspoonful of soda.—MRS. ROBERT JOHNSTON.

RIPE CUCUMBER SWEET PICKLES.—Peel and slice cucumbers length ways (after taking seeds out.) Take 7 lbs. of cucumbers, put in brass or porcelain kettle and boil in vinegar till tender. Then lift out with a fork into a jar. Take 3 lbs. brown sugar, 1 pt. good vinegar and cinnamon bark, place over fire and let boil, then pour over cucumbers. Let it stand 3 days, then pour the vinegar off and boil and pour over cucumbers again. Set in a cool place; will be ready for use in 3 weeks. These are extra. Some one please try and report success.—RANDALL, Kansas.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—To one-half box of gelatine put a teacup two-thirds full of cold water. Let this stand half an hour. In the meantime whip up 1 qt. rich cream. Just before you finish whipping the cream, pour ⅝ of a cupful boiling water on the gelatine, stirring until all is dissolved. Add to the gelatine 1 teacupful of pulverized sugar and 3 tablespoonfuls extract of vanilla. While this is cooling finish the cream. When the gelatine begins to thicken, stir it into the cream, mixing well. Pour into a glass bowl lined with ladies' fingers.

APPLE PUDDING.—One pound of stewed apples. While hot, stir in ½ lb of butter and ½ lb. of sugar and the grated rind and juice of 2 lemons. When cold, add the yelks of 6 eggs, well beaten. Lay a thin paste in the bottom of a pudding-dish, pour in the mixture and bake half an hour. Make a meringue of the 6 whites and a cupful of powdered sugar. Spread over the pudding when done and return to the oven till the meringue is the palest brown.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency.

During the late strike on the New York Central railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview, Governor Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had then been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks, and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1888 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor, and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the state of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory street, New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonal that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gen. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

Natural.

"After all, he isn't such a bad fellow," said an author of a critic at whom he had always railed. "He has some gleams of reason. Did you see the good things he said about my novel?" The New York *Tribune* gives us another such natural conclusion.

"Mamma," said Rosamond to her mother, one day, "If Aunt Sue isn't better than Uncle John, she ought to be spoiled more."

"Who told you that?" asked her mother.

"Nobody told me. I just thinked it out myself. 'Cause Cousin Kate and I were playing with the blocks, and we both wanted to build a house at the same time, and Uncle John said, 'Now, let Kate build a house first and then you can build one.' And Aunt Sue said, Kate, let Rosemond do zactly as she pleases.'"

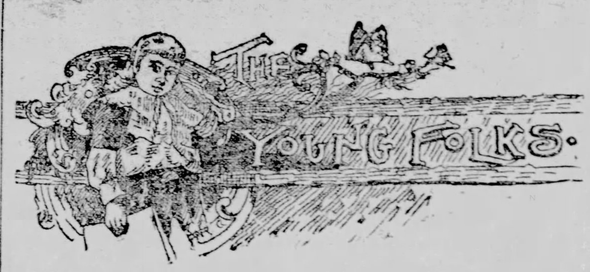
Consumption Surely Cured!

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

The Way of It.

The fast train bears her out of sight,
Three weary months from me away,
She told me she would often write,
And I said I'd write every day.

—BRECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick-Headache.



BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

CASTANEA, PA.

Ella E. Stiner, Harry Stiner,
Jacob Stiner, Minnie Stiner,
Samuel Stiner, James A. Stiner.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Julia A. Curns, Maria P. Curns,
Eliza A. Curns, Andrew B. Curns,
Mary M. Wilson.

Names this week, 11. Total, 29,558.
The above embraces all names received up to October 4.

MATTIE'S WANTS AND WISHES.

GRACE GORDON.

I wants a piece of cal'co
To make my doll a dess;
I doesn't want a big piece;
A yard'll do I guess.
I wish you'd fred my needle,
And find my fimble, too—
I has such heaps o' sewin'
I don't know what to do.

My Hepsy tored her apron
A tum'lin' down the stair,
And Cesar's lost his pantnoons,
And needs anozzer pair.
I wants my Maud a bonnet;
She hasn't none at all;
And Fred must have a jacket;
His ozzer one's too small.

I wants to go to grandma's;
You promised me I might.
I know she'd like to see me;
I wants to go to-night.
She lets me wipe the dishes,
And see in grandpa's watch—
I wish I'd free, four pennies
To buy some butter-scotch.

I wants some newer mittens—
I wish you'd knit me some,
'Cause most my finger freezes,
They leaks so in the frum.
I wored 'em out last summer,
A pickin' George's sock;
I wish you wouldn't laugh so—
It hurts me in my head.

I wish I had a cookie;
I'm hungry I can be.
If you hasn't pretty large ones,
You'd better bring me free.
I wish I had a p'ano—
Won't you buy me one to keep?
O, dear! I feels so tired,
I wants to go to sleep.
—[Songs for Our Darlings.

GENERAL CUSTER'S "DANDY."

[From "Following the Guidon."]

CONCLUDED.

There were many obstructions to smooth going even on the apparently level plains. The buffalo wallow was one. Dandy, coming on these wallows full tilt, learned, if he was going too violently, to veer one side, to leap in and out like a cat. The buffalo trails to water, running in four or more parallel lines, he cleared with a bound. These also are deep ruts, hard and stubborn to the hoof, that have been baked by the sun as is the wallow. He picked his way through a prairie-dog village unguided, and rarely did his hoofs sink in the subterraneous traps. His best leaping was over the cactus beds. These he took with a bound. Dandy was sometimes lent to the wife of one of our officers, and she rode him out to the herd of government cattle where her husband went on duty. She writes me, "I always started without my stirrup; for it was up and away with Dandy, and I had to find foothold as best I could afterwards."

She was an excellent horsewoman; but her surprise when Dandy took a huge cactus bed with one leap was something to remember. She said to Gen. Custer, "He shall not catch me again napping," and he shook and chuckled with amusement, for he had purposely omitted telling her of Dandy's little caper, knowing she would be equal to the situation.

In the battle of the Little Big Horn, June 25, he was with the led-horses and was wounded. After the battle he was sent home to me in Monroe, Mich., and I gave him to my father Custer. The horse, so identified with the three sons he had lost, seemed to be a wonderful comfort to him. I was afraid to have him mount him, for he was then over 70, and Dandy required every one to be very active who attempted to use him to the saddle. His journey of over 1,500 miles by boat and by cars had not tamed him, and I begged Father Custer to let an officer then with us at least ride him round the block. At last he yielded, and off Dandy tore through the quiet streets to the amazement of the town. The old gentleman was unmoved. He said, "Daughter, I can ride him; there's nothing vicious about him." And he was right. It is my belief that he had been studying up his future master. He let him mount leisurely, and seemed instantly to tame down in gait and manner. Our father Custer was rather bent in walking, but there was no perceptible curve to his back in riding. He sat his horse splendidly. Except for his white hair and flowing, snowy beard, one could hardly imagine so many years had elapsed since he rode after the hounds in his early Virginia and Maryland days.

After leaving the army, Dandy never surprised you by unexpected moves, and it was not necessary to watch for sudden veering to the right and left. From the life of a gay, dashing cavalry steed he dropped into a steady-going "family horse." The one marked evidence of the old life was displaced when our father Custer took him out for parades. It soon became a custom for the townspeople to invite the old gentleman and Dandy to head the temperance processions, the Fourth of July celebrations, or any sort of parade the town might inaugurate. He and Dandy were invited to be the guests of Michigan at the State fair. The invitation was worded, "For Father Custer and his horse Dandy." They led the grand procession that was under the guidance of the marshals of the day. Dandy never for one moment forgot his part. He sidled and ambled and pranced in a gentle sort of teeter, suitable for his aged master, but he scorned to walk like an ordinary every-day horse.

The etiquette of the past generation was carried out at funerals, and Dandy's old master believed that one's friends should be just as carefully attended to the grave as to the altar. Dandy therefore fell into the slow, solemn line, and subdued his step to the occasion. His politics never varied, owing to an unswerving quality in his old master. During the last political campaign his tossing head waved a bandanna through the streets of our town. If it blew in his eyes and interfered with his sight he never showed it, but bore the badge as if it had really been what his owner wanted it to be, a plume of triumph.

Whenever I went home to visit them my father Custer asked, as soon as the welcome was over: "Daughter, would you like to see Dandy? If you would, sit by the front window, and he will be around." When they appeared, Dandy with the Kilkenny possible in the way of little starts and flourishes, affecting coltish airs, and pretending timidity which was purely fictitious. This pleased the old gentleman, and he called out, as he waved his stove-pipe hat, "You see he isn't an old man's horse yet." I could not help praising my father Custer's firm seat in the saddle, so remarkable in a man between 70 and 80. My gentle father cautioned me, fearing I might plant the seeds of pride even in an old man, said, "Don't say too much to him, daughter; old men might get foolish about their riding." But, nevertheless, my homecoming did not seem complete without the dress parade in front of the house.

During the later years my father Custer has lived on a farm near Monroe, with Gen. Custer's only brother. Dandy, coming in and out of town every day, was obliged to cross a bridge over the river Raisin. Not for worlds would he go over without a little pantomime of sham fright. He minced and hesitated and shied the least bit in the world, arched his neck as if in surprise, and with all these skippy ways looked through the cracks of the boards as if it was the first time that he had ever seen them. Hearing Father Custer's voice, he instantly came down to everyday manners. All the timid girls who were afraid of other horses were willing to go with Father Custer; and many a happy mile has Dandy carried them through the fragrant roads and fields about the "City of Flowers."

Even until this year it has been Father Custer's custom to drive off to the home of one of Gen. Custer's staff, and the 30 miles in a day seemed as nothing to the two veterans. For weeks at a time Dandy gambolled over a rich pasture, kicking up his heels like a colt when let into it, or made himself comfortable without being tied in a box-stall, while his master was enjoying all the hospitality the house afforded. Returning home, they soon started for a 40-mile drive in another direction.

It has been a common sight in Monroe for years past to see Dandy quietly standing beside the street to allow his white-headed owner to dally by the wayside and carry on a hot political discussion. There were too many people in the town whom our father Custer thought needed to

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address, and make your questions plain.

2. Do not ask us where you can *buy* or *sell* anything, nor ask for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

3. Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

4. Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

5. No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

The Australian Voting System.

R. H. K., Berryville, Ark., asks for an explanation of the Australian system of voting, and its objects. There are only a few points vital to the Australian system, and we shall endeavor to explain them as clearly as possible. They are:

1.—That all the candidates for every office to be voted for—state, county and city—shall be printed upon one ticket, each with the name of the party which has nominated him; and one or more blanks be left after the names of all the candidates for each office, so that any voter who sees fit can write in the name of any one else he may wish to vote for.

2.—That the state shall furnish all tickets for the election, at every precinct in the commonwealth.

3.—That no tickets be given out except at the polls, and then but one to each voter, unless he shall deface his ticket or wrongly mark it, in which he can return it and get another in its stead.

4.—That, on receiving his ticket, the voter shall have an opportunity to mark his ticket, designating the candidate for whom he votes by an X—or in any other way which the law may direct.

5.—That there shall no opportunity be allowed for any one to see how he marks his ticket, or how he shall vote; and that no outsider shall communicate with him. After marking his ticket he folds it up, and deposits it in the box in the usual way.

These are the simple essentials of the Australian system. There may be previous registration of voters, or there may not; that is not a part of the system. The number of judges of election, the manner of choosing them, etc., is immaterial; the present custom may be followed. There needs in addition, at every precinct, sworn custodians of the tickets—preferably two men, one from each party. This is the only addition necessary to be made to the present election officers.

We have before us one of the tickets used at the Montana election on October 1, 1889. It is 33 inches long and 5 inches wide. Here is a specimen of its arrangement, with the candidates marked as they would be by a Republican voter:

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

PARK COUNTY, MONTANA.

For the Election October 1, A. D. 1889.

FOR GOVERNOR.	Vote for 1.	
Power, Thos. C.,	Republican.	X
Toole, Joseph K.,	Democrat.	
FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	Vote for 2.	
Eaton, Charles H.,	Republican.	X
Haron, Odas M.	Democrat.	
Myers, Benjamin F.,	Democrat.	
Stebbins, Charles H.,	Republican.	X
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	Vote for 3.	
Bullard, Wm. H.,	Democrat.	
Connell, James,	Democrat.	
Hoppe, Hugo J.,	Republican.	X
Lamprey, George T.,	Republican.	X
Wayne, Alva,	Democrat.	
Wright, Wm. M.,	Republican.	X
FOR SHERIFF,	Vote for 1.	
Mc——thy, George W.,	Democrat.	
Templeton, Oliver P.,	Republican.	X

The voter enters the polling-place; is handed an official ballot; he goes into a little compartment, of which there are several, where no one can see him, and marks his ticket; he then folds it up, comes out, deposits it in the ballot-box in the usual way; that is all there is of it.

The Term "Yankee."

R. H. K., Berryville, Ark., asks: "Why were the Federal soldiers called 'Yankees' by the Confederates?"

The theorists as to the origin of the word Yankee are numerous, and the choice of one of them may be made to suit the best judgment of the reader. Dr. William Gordon, in a history of the American war, published in 1788, said it was a cant word in Boston, Mass., early in the year 1713, and was used to denote especial excellence, as "a yankee good horse," "yankee good cider," etc. He supposed it was originally a byword in the college, and being taken by students into the remotest parts of the country, was applied to New Englanders as a term of slight reproach, and gradually obtained general currency throughout New England. Thierry says it was a corruption of Janken, a diminutive of John, which was a nickname given by the Dutch colonists of New York to their neighbors in the Connecticut settlements. Asbury, an English writer, says it is derived from a Cherokee word "eankikee," which signifies coward and slave.

This epithet was bestowed on the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians, for not assisting them in a war with the Chorokees, and they have always been held in derision by it. Another theory, and one which is regarded the most probable, is that of Mr. Heckewelder, that the Indians, in endeavoring to pronounce English, could never, making it Yengees or Yangees, and this originated the term. There is no doubt that the name was given by the Indians to the English colonists; from them it was adopted by the British, who applied it generally to New Englanders only. Europeans subsequently applied it to all natives of the United states, and during the war the Southerners dubbed all inhabitants of the Northern states by that epithet, but it properly belongs solely to native New Englanders.

Purchase of Bonds.

Subscriber, Leighton, Iowa, writes: "I overheard a Democrat denouncing the Harrison administration for its policy of buying government bonds and paying a premium on them, declaring they had no right to pay more for the bonds than their face value. I am not a money-bug myself, but I contended, as I understand it, these bonds draw 3 per cent, and that the premium paid on them is equal to what the interest would be if the bonds were not paid until maturity. How is it? Please explain in full explanation. The Democrat said nothing about the interest part of it."

You are right, except as to interest rate. The only issues of government bonds purchased are the 4 per cent bonds, and 4 per cent bonds. These bonds, by the terms of their issue, can not be called in by the government for redemption before a date specified in them. Such are those issued July 1, 1891; the 4's, July 1, 1907. So the government goes on the market, buys them, and so stops the interest. During August, the treasury redeemed $2,411,450 of 4 per cent bonds, at 124 and 125—paying for them $2,987,638. These bonds run until 1907—seventeen years.

Principal	$2,411,450
Interest, 4 per cent, 17 years	1,050,760
Total to be paid	$4,051,230
Actually paid	2,987,623
Saved by purchase	$1,053,613

Here is the fact: The government has the money to pay these bonds. If has title, earning no interest. Meantime the government is paying interest on these bonds. It can not call the bonds, and compel the holders to take the money. But it offers to buy the bonds at a premium. It does so, and stops the interest. The saving is shown above. Is not that good business?

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

Subscriber, New Hartford, Iowa, writes: "Have any of the government printing plates ever been stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington? Would money made from such plates be legal tender or counterfeit?

No. 2. It would be counterfeit.

We suspect that you have seen one of those circulars that the "green goods" men send out, in which they claim the greenbacks they offer to sell are printed from plates stolen from the government. They are simply clipping from a newspaper (which is a forgery, of course) which contains an account of a case in which a court decided the notes were genuine. It is astonishing that people will still bleed for the old bricks, sold for fifteen years, to the certain knowledge of the writer. To print a greenback requires four different plates—the back, the front, the treasury seal and the number. No one plate has one set of men prints a note entire. Those who print the back print nothing else; another set print each of the other plates. The plates are given out in the morning, and locked up in the vaults at night; and from the time the plates are given out, no one is allowed to leave the office until the plates are returned, and every sheet of paper given out is counted and the total found to be correct. The simple fact is, no plate or set of plates have ever been stolen. Don't pay any attention to the swindlers. They have no counterfeit money to sell. If you send for a sample they will cut a genuine $1 note in two, and send you half of it. They are the sharpest of swindlers, and the fact that they continue their work shows that there are lots of fools left in the United States.

Tariff Questions.

J. W. O., Wind Ridge, Pa., asks: "1.—Are steel rails imported from Great Britain to the United States, and, if so, what is the price of the imported rails compared with American rails? 2.—What is the duty on steel rails? 3.—Why is it that our imports from South American states so greatly exceed our exports to those countries? 4—If (as was stated in THE BLADE a few weeks ago) money, as coin, is never exchanged between nations, do we not gain wealth when our imports exceeds our exports?

1.—Very few, if any, because the prices of rails here is about the same as that of English rails in England.

2.—The duty on steel rails under the new (McKinley) law is $12 per ton; under the former law, $17 per ton.

3.—Because we need the sugar, the coffee, the rubber, and other things things that South America exports and that we can not produce. The South American countries need our flour, pork, beef, etc., but there is no regular direct steamship communication between our ports and theirs, and they buy in Europe; it is to be remarked, that all European commercial nations pay subsidies to their steamer lines to foreign ports, and we do not, and that if we would adopt that policy, we would sell much more to those countries.

4.—We think you have misread THE BLADE. Trade balances with foreign nations are settled with gold, either coin or bullion. We gain wealth when we sell more than we buy.

Prices of Government Bonds.

G. L., Lexington, Neb., asks: "Can you tell what government bonds sold at on an average, during the war? The reason I ask this question is this: The Democratic speakers in this state—some of them, at least—say that government bonds sold at from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar."

A falsehood, of course. The official report of sales at the New York Stock Exchange gives the highest and lowest prices, during the years of the war, as follows:

	Sixes of 1868.		5's of 1874.		6's of 1881.	
	H'h'st	Lo'est	H'h'st	Lo'est	H'h'st	Lo'est
1861	98	86	97	75	99¾	88
1862	103¾	85	97¾	78	103¾	87½
1863	....	....	101	85½	110¾	91¾
1864	....	....	....	....	118	104
1865	....	....	....	....	112½	103¾

Since 1865, there has not been a time at which bonds have not sold at a premium.

We should be glad to know what possible interest the Nebraska Democrats have in lying about this matter? It is not a political one: all the bonds issued during the war were long paid, and redeemed in newer issues. We cannot understand what possible bearing the matter can have on the present political situation.

Tariff Errors.

E. L. M., Middletown, Mo., asks: "1.—Please name a few trusts and combines in England. 2.—Is it true that the McKinley tariff bill has increased the duty to 30 per cent upon beef or beef cattle exported? If such is the case, what reasons can be given in explanation of the same? What is the present duty? 3.—What is the import duty on one barrel of granulated sugar?"

England is full of trusts: the tin trust, lead trust, copper trust, trusts in beer brewing, in tobacco, in steel, and very many others.

2.—You should read the constitution of the United States. It forbids any tax or duty on goods *exported*. There can be no tax put on beef or beef cattle sent out of the country. The McKinley law imposes a duty of $10 per head on imported cattle; on beef imported, 2 cents a pound. The old law imposed a duty of one cent a pound on beef, and 20 per cent ad valorem on live cattle. 3.—Granulated sugar pays a duty of 3 cents a pound; but sugar is imported raw, and refined in this country. The better grades are very rarely imported.

Railroad Grants.

J. W. E., Weston, Neb., asks: "1.—How many acres of land were granted to railroads—when and what states? 2.—How much money was voted to aid railroads, and how much did the government loan the Pacific roads?"

1.—The total number of acres of land which have actually passed into the possession of railroads—that is, the number of certified, up to June 30, 1888—was 50,568,007 acres. Millions of acres were granted in excess of this, which were forfeited back to the government by failure to comply with the conditions of the grants. See also Bureau in Weekly BLADE of September 4, for list of such grants made by a Democratic Congress.

2.—No direct grants of money were ever made, that we can recall. As to the loans to Pacific railroads, the government issued bonds to them, which the company sold to use in building the roads. The amount of these bonds is now $64,623,512. The roads will pay these, of course, eventually.

Maria Louisa.

W. L., Springfield, Tenn.: 1.—Maria Louisa, the second wife of Napoleon the Great, was a daughter of Emperor Francis I. of Austria. She was married to Napoleon on April 1 and 2, 1810. Her son was born March 20, 1811. When Bonaparte was banished to Elba she took he son and went to her father. After Napoleon's death, she contracted a morganatic marriage with Count Von Nipperberg, an Austrian general, by whom she had several children. She died in 1847.

2.—Napoleon II, son of the above, never reigned. He lived with his grandfather, the Emperor Francis, at Vienna. He had a weak constitution, and died in 1832, aged 21. He displayed none of his father's traits. He was known, after his father's downfall, as the Duke of Reichstadt; and it was not until 1852, when Napoleon III became emperor of France, that he was called Napoleon II. Send your real name, if you want an answer hereafter.

"Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense."

E. T. V., Lyons, O., asks: "Of what order of knighthood is the phrase, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, the motto?"

It is the motto of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood, and one of the oldest and most illustrious of the military orders of knighthood of Europe, commonly said to have been instituted by King Edward III, of England, about the year 1350. There are several differing accounts of the origin of the order, however. The motto is commonly connected with a story told of King Edward and the Countess of Salisbury. At a ball she happened to drop her garter; the king picked it up and returned it to her, at the same time exclaiming, in Norman French, then the language of the court, *"Honi soit qui mal y pense"*—"Evil to him who evil thinks," with reference to those who smiled at the action.

The Plant "Nep."

N. O., Galena, Ill., asks: "1.—What kind of a plant is the herb nip? In what country does it grow, and what is it used for?"

There is no single plant called "nip," or "nep." The common cat-mint is called "catnip," properly "cat-nep," the "nep" being an abbreviation of the Latin *nepeta*, the botanical name of the genus of plants to which catnip, the ground ivy, and many other common plants belong.

2.—Read the Psalms of David in the Bible. We never heard of the stories you mention.

3.—If no answer was given, the probability is no one had a good remedy.

Pension Questions.

A. B. C.: The bill increasing pension for total and approximate deafness has been in conference, and likely may not pass this session. Will it be taken up next session, or has it fallen through entirely?

It will come up this winter. It is only bills not passed at the end of a Congress which expire.

M. D. G., Maumee, O.: 1.—Were the hospital records during the late war preserved? 2.—If so, where could the records for the hospitals around Fortress Monroe be found? 3.—If a soldier has his hospital record, is he not in a fair way to obtain a pension?

1.—Yes. 2.—They can not be obtained, as they have never been printed. 3.—Yes.

The Mormons.

H. P. R. asks: "1.—Did Congress pass an act separating the church of Latter Day Saints from the Mormons? 2.—Who now stands at the head of the Mormon church at Salt Lake?"

1.—The real name of the Mormon church is "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." There is a branch of Mormons in Iowa, who do not recognize polygamy. Probably this answers your question; if not, make it plainer. 2.—Wilford Woodruff is president of the Mormon church. Send your postoffice address with your questions.

Paper Money Taxable.

J. A. E., Iola, Kan., writes: "In a speech here a Union Labor man claimed that national bank currency, with all other government notes, is not taxable. Is national bank currency taxable or not?"

All kinds of paper money are taxable, excepting greenbacks alone. It is no wonder there are so many foolish ideas on finance in the West, if the above is a fair sample of the instruction the people get from speechmakers.

Unnaturalized Voters.

L. E. S., Kiousville, Ohio, asks: "Is a person who is not a citizen of the United States allowed to vote in any of the states?"

Yes. Aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens, if residents of the state for a specified time, are allowed to vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin.

Roscoe Conkling.

W. P. K., Crane's Nest, Va.: 1.—Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1829; became a lawyer; removed to Utica in 1850, and to New York city in 1880. He served in national House of Representatives four times; in 1867, 1873 and 1879 was elected to the U. S. senate; resigned his seat in 1881, because of disagreement with President Garfield; died in 1888.

The Silver Bill.

A. H. N., Oakdale, Neb., writes: "1.—Will you publish the silver law in the BLADE? 2.—Also give the wording of the silver certificates, and the amount of the bills."

1.—We published the silver bill in full in the Weekly BLADE of July 9, and can not repeat it. 2.—We do not know the wording. Except that they are redeemable, on demand, in coin—which means gold or silver coin. They will be issued in all denominations, from $1 to $1,000.

Naturalization.

Subscriber, Oakdale, Cal., Arks.: "I came to this country five years ago. I was then 16 years old. I have lived for five years in this place. Could I take out my citizen's papers, now that I am 21?"

Yes.

Old Coins.

L. L., Blunt, S. D.: The five-cent piece of 1858, with Liberty seated, if in perfect condition, is worth 35 cents. We do not deal in old coins.

Miscellaneous.

G. C. B., Bailey, O.: The standard weight of green peaches in the Toledo market is 48 pounds per bushel.

M. H., Napoleon, O.: For phosphorescent paint, go to a druggist or paint dealer. Send your real name if you expect replies.

F. S., Afton, Iowa: Consult a good telegraph operator. He will give you all the information you require about learning.

J. P., Allensville, Ohio: It is contrary to the Ohio pharmacy law for any one to mix medicines who is not a registered pharmacist.

R. D. C., Tocsin, Ind.: You will find a refutation of the New York *World* story in the Weekly BLADE of September 18, on the 4th page.

A. T. W., Richardson, Ky.: There is no rule as to the time when the census enumerators will be paid. Write to your supervisor about it.

Subscriber, Toledo, O.: In writing "Yours respectfully," at the close of a letter, the second word should not be capitalized; neither should it be abbreviated.

R. K. B., Berryville, Ark.: The climate of Western Europe is made milder than that of the eastern coast of America in the same latitude by the Gulf stream.

H., Alton, Kan.: The Republican League is composed of delegates chosen from Republican clubs all over the country. There is nothing secret about it.

P. O. P., Salem, Va.: We have not a list of Virginia's governors from 1607 to the present. Doubtless some standard history of Virginia—and there are several—will inform you.

A. M., Dickson, Tenn.: We know nothing of the concern you mention. The advertisement came to us through an advertising agency, not direct from them. See Rule 3.

W. T. S., Wheeling, W. Va.: It is useless, as a rule, to attempt to learn bookkeeping, short-hand, type-writing, etc., without an instructor, if you expect to earn a living by them.

"Short Cut," W. Va.: 1—The planets do not scintillate; the fixed stars do. 2.—To find the parentage of J. R. McKee, the President's son-in-law, address a letter to him and inquire.

C. H. P., Milligan, Tenn.: 1. The Butler trial would not be of enough interest to our readers to give the necessary space. 2. We have no idea when the census enumerators will be paid off.

C. H. B., Luther, Mich., asks "when and where the first board of trade was established in the United States, and also where they originated." We are unable to answer satisfactorily. Who will do so?

R. H. T., Fort Pierre, S. D., asks: "Who effected the surrender of the Sitting Bull band of Sioux, and brought them over the Canadian border; and how was it done? Will some one send us the facts to publish?

S. J. Wilsey, Kan.: No addresses given. See Rule 2. Consult some civil engineer, who will give you the addresses of engineering schools. Then write to them for catalogues, which will give you all the information you desire.

L. G. S., Kiousville, O.: 1. Try accurate measuring, this fall and next fall, and determin for yourself whether a knot or a limb increases in distance from the ground. 2. The "Sage of Concord" was Ralph Waldo Emerson.

J. H., Leslie, Mich.: Correspond with some music publisher with regard to publishing your song. 2.—Letters to the Household and other departments can be enclosed in one envelope; but write on separate sheets, and give your name and address on each one.

Z. V. W., Sylva, N. C.: 1.—We have no idea when the census enumerators will be paid. 2.—It is estimated that about $100,000,000 is spent per year for intoxicants in the United States; no one knows how much in the entire world. 3.—It is estimated that 30,000 people die from the effects of Rum every year.

H. C. L., Newark, W. Va.: By a rule adopted several months ago, no questions are admitted into any department of THE BLADE that necessarily involve giving names and postoffice addresses. While this is hard in some cases, it is our only protection from cunningly devised advertising schemes. We have found so many people using it in a business or money-making way, that the above rule was adopted, and no exceptions are allowed.

E. E. B., Minnekanta, S. D.: 1. When the New York police system was reorganized some years ago, the title of the Metropolitan police force was bestowed upon it. Their duties are those of any city police. 2. See answers to "Tariff Questions," elsewhere. 3. Ocean freights are much cheaper than railway freight rates. Hence, it is cheaper to ship cattle at New York for South American ports than to send them by rail to New Orleans and other gulf ports, and thence by vessel.

Talmage's Sermon.

THE SECOND DAY IN PALESTINE.

The Journey from Joppa to Jerusalem—Thoughts that Filled the Preacher's Mind at First Sight of the Holy City.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Dr. Talmage, before beginning his second sermon on the Holy Land, this morning, stated that as previously announced the sermon about to be delivered would also be delivered in the New York Academy of Music in the evening. In consequence of the unprecedented attendance the preceding Sunday evening, when, despite the fact that the Academy of Music accommodated fully 6,000 persons, many thousands were turned away, the managers of the *Christian Herald* had opened negotiations with a view to securing Madison Square Garden for the purpose of the remaining ten Sunday evening sermons. Owing to imperative engagements for the next three Sundays, the Garden could not be secured earlier than four weeks hence, when the *Christian Herald* expects to be able to give to Dr. Talmage an opportunity, during the remaining Sabbath evenings of 1890, to speak in the greatest public auditorium in New York city, to the largest audience that ever assembled for divine services. The seating capacity of Madison Square Garden is 12,000. The subject this morning was: "My Second Day in Palestine." After the reading of the Scriptures and two hearty songs of worship by the congregation, the preacher announced his text: Galatians, 1, 18.

"I Went up to Jerusalem."

My second day in the Holy Land. We are in Joppa. It is 6 o'clock in the morning, but we must start early, for by night we are to be in Jerusalem, and that city is 41 miles away. We may take camel or horse, or carriage. Needless will be our last opportunity in Palestine for taking the wheel, we choose that.

We start out of the city amid barricades of cactus on either side. Not cacti in boxes two or three feet high, but cactus higher than the top of the carriage. We passed out amid about four hundred gardens, seven or eight acres to the garden, from which at the right seasons are plucked oranges, lemons, figs, olives, citron, and pomegranates, and which hold up their censers of perfume before the Lord in perpetual praise. We meet great processions of camels loaded with kegs of oil and with fruits, and some wealthy Mohammedan with four wives—three too many.

Here we meet people with faces and arms and hands tattooed, as in all lands sailors tattoo their arms with some favorite ship or admired face. It was to this habit of tattooing among the Orientals that God refers in a figure, when He says of His church: "I have graven thee on the palms of my hand."

Many of these regions are naturally sandy, but by irrigation they are made fruitful, and as in this irrigation the brooks are turned this way and that to water the gardens or farms, so the Bible says, "The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, and he turneth it as the rivers of water are turned whithersoever he will."

As we pass out and on we find about eight hundred acres belonging to the Universal Israelitish alliance. Montefiore, the Israelitish centenarian and philanthropist, and Rothschild, the banker, and others of the large-hearted have paid the passage of Palestine for many of the Israelites, and set apart lands for their culture, and it is only a beginning of a fulfillment of divine prophecy, when these people shall take possession of the Holy Land. The road from Joppa to Jerusalem and all the roads leading to Nazareth and Galilee we saw filled with processions of Jews, going to the sacred places, either on holy pilgrimage, or as settlers. All the fingers of Providence now-a-days are pointing toward that resumption of Palestine by the Israelites.

On the way across the plain of Sharon we met many veiled women. A man may not even see the face of his wife until after betrothal, or engagement of marriage. I do not see what God made a fair face for, if it were not to be looked at. But here come the crowds of disfigured women down the road on their way to Joppa, bundles of

Sticks for Firewood on Their Heads.

They started at 3 o'clock in the morning to get the fuel. They stagger under the burdens. Whipped and beaten will some of them be if their bundle of sticks is too small. All that is required for divorcement is for a man to say to his wife: "Be off, I don't want you any more."

What is that? Town of Ramleh, birthplace, residence and tomb of Samuel, the glorious prophet. Near by, tower of Forty Martyrs, called because that number of disciples perished there for Christ's sake; but if towers had been built for all those, who in the time of war as in time of peace, have fallen on this road during the ages past, you might almost walk on turrets from Joppa to Jerusalem.

In the caves of these mountains dwell men to whom massacre would be high play, and a purse with a few pennies, would be compensation enough for the struggle that the savage might have with the wayfarer. There is only one other defense that amounts to much in these lands and that is the law of hospitality. If you can get an Arab to eat with you, if only one mouthful, you are sure of his protection and that has been so from age to age. The Lord's Supper was built on that custom, a special friendship after partaking food together.

On we roll through the Plain of Sharon. Here grew the rose after which Christ was named, Rose of Sharon, celebrated in all Christendom and throughout all ages.

Yonder, a little to the north as we move on, is the Plain of Ono. The Bible mentions it again and again. The village standing on this Plain of Ono is a mud village. Two great basins of rock catch the rains for the people. Of more importance in olden time than in modern time was this Plain of Ono. But as the dragoman announced it, and in the Bible I read of it; I was reminded of the vast multitude of people who now dwell in the Plain of Ono. They are by their nervous constitution or by their lack of faith in God, always in the negative. Will you help to build a church? Oh, no! Will you start out in some new Christian enterprise? Oh, no! These are in the plain of oh, no! May the Lord multiply the numbers of those who, when anything good is undertaken are found to live in the plain of oh, yes! Will you support this new charity? Oh, yes! Do you think that this victim of evil habit can be reformed? Oh, yes! Are you willing to do anything, whether obscure or resounding, for the welfare of the church and the salvation of a ruined world? Oh, yes! But I am sorry to say that the most populous plain in all the earth to-day is the plain of Ono.

Here now we come where stood the fields into which Samson fired the foxes. The foxes are no rarity in this land. I counted at one time twenty or thirty of them in one group and the cry all along the line was, "Foxes! Look at the foxes!" and at night they sometimes bark until all attempts to sleep are unabsurdity. Those I saw and heard in Palestine might have been descendants of the very foxes that Samson employed

For an Appalling Incendiarism.

Brace up your nerves now, that you may look while I point them out. Yonder is Kirjath-Jearim, where the ark of God stayed until David took it to Jerusalem. Yonder John the Baptist was born. Yonder is Emmaus, where Christ walked with the disciples at eventide. Here are men plowing, only one handle to the plow, showing the accuracy of Christ's allusion. When we plow in America or England there are two hands on two handles, but in Palestine only one handle. And so Christ uses the singular, saying, "No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom." The ox is urged on by a wooden stick pointed with a sharp iron, and the ox knows enough not to kick, for he would only hurt himself instead of breaking the goad. And the Bible refers to that when it says to Saul, "It is hard for thee to kick against the goads."

Here is the valley of Ajalon, famous for Joshua's pursuit of the five kings, and the lunar arrest. And in imagination I go down this valley to give David for a banquet a heart of flesh and jackal. He, the mountain of flesh, will fall over on that little hillock. David responded: "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts." Aha, that is the right kind of battle shout. "In the name of the Lord of Hosts!" How that cry rings through the Wady-es-Sumpt! He who fights in that spirit wins the day! The almost Israelitish dwarf enlarges into omnipotent proportions.

The Moment to Strike Has Come.

David takes his sling with a stone in it and whirls it round and round his head until he has put the weapon into sufficient momentum, and then, taking sure aim, hurls it. The giant throws up his hands and reels back and falls. The stone sank into his forehead. That was the only available point of attack. Will that helmet hold the stone that David flung crashing through the helmet? Not an old rabbi says he thinks that when Goliath scoffed at David, the giant so suddenly and contemptuously jerks up his head that the helmet fell off. That is like enough. David saw the bare forehead, a foot high, and aimed at the center of it, and the skull cracked and broke in like an eggshell, and the ground shook as this great oak of a military chieftain struck it.

But we must hasten on, for the danger now is that night will be upon us before we reach Jerusalem. Oh! we must see to it before sundown. I never had such high expectations of seeing any place as of seeing Jerusalem. I think my feelings may have been slightly akin to that of the Christian just about to enter the heavenly Jerusalem. My ideas of the earthly Jerusalem were bewildering. Had I not seen pictures of it? Oh, yes; but that only increased the bewilderment. Over another shoulder of the hill we go, and nothing in sight but rocks and mountains, and awful gulches between them, which make the head swim if you look down. On and up, on and up, until the lathered and smoking horses are reined in, and the dragoman rises in front and points eastward, crying "Jerusalem!" It was mightier than an electric shock. We all rose. There it lay, the pride of nations, the terminus of famous pilgrimages, the object of Roman and crusading wars, and for it Assyrians had fought, and Egyptions had fought, and the world had fought; the place which the queen of Sheba visited, and Richard Cœur de Lion had conquered. Home of Solomon. Home of Ezekiel. Home of Jeremiah. Home of Isaiah. Home of Saladin. Mount Zion of David's heartbreak, and Mount Moriah, where the sacrifices smoked, Mount of Olives where Jesus preached, and Gethsemane where he agonized, and Golgotha where he died, and the holy sepulcher where he was buried. O, Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Greatest city on earth, and

Type of the City Celestial.

After I have been ten thousand year in heaven, the memory of that first view from the rocks on the afternoon of December 2 will be as vivid as now. An Arab on a horse that was like a whirlwind, bitted and saddled and sparred, its mane and flanks jet as night—and there are no such horsemen as Arab horsemen—had come far out to meet us, and invite us to his hore inside the gates. But arrangements had been made for us to stay at a hotel outside the gates. In the dusk of evening we halted in front of the place and entered, but I said: "No, thank you for your courteous reception, but I must sleep to-night inside the gates of Jerusalem. I would rather have the poorest place inside the gates than the best place outside." So we remounted our cosch and moved on amid a clamor of voices, and beetween camels grunting with great beams and timbers on their back, brought in for building purposes—for it is amazing how much a camel can carry—until we come to what is called the Joppa Gate of Jerusalem. It is about forty feet wide, twenty feet deep, and sixty feet high. There is a sharp turn just after you have entered, so planned as to make the entrance of armed enemies more difficult. On the structure of these gates the safety of Jerusalem depended and all the Bible writers used them for illustrations. Within five minutes' walk of the gate we entered, David wrote: "Enter into thy gates with thanksgiving." "Lift up your heads, O, ye gates!" "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion." "Open to me the gates righteousness." And Isaiah wrote: "Go through, go through the gates." And the captive of Patmos wrote: "The city had twelve gates." Having passed the gate we went on through the narrow streets, dimly lighted, and passed to our halting place, and sat down by the window from which we could see Mount Zion, and said: "Here we are at last, in the capital of the whole earth."

And so with our hearts full of gratitude to God for journeying mercies all the way from Joppa to Jerusalem, and with bright anticipation of our entrance into the gate of the heavenly city when earthly journeys are over, my second day in Palestine is ended.

News of the Week.

Under this head we aim to give a summary of all important events occurring within the week, in compact yet easily understood form, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to a perfect comprehension. In regard this as a feature of long continued value to all our readers, and especially to the younger members of the family.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

THE CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES.

They Are Given Herewith, so That the Reader Can Obtain an Intelligent Idea of Its Probable Workings.

The McKinley tariff bill has at length become a law. It was passed by the House of Representatives on September 27, by a vote of 152 to 81, three Republicans voting with the Democrats. The bill passed the Senate on September 30, by a vote of 33 to 27, three Republicans voting with the Democrats in that body also. Finally, the bill received the signature of the President on the afternoon of October 1; and it went into effect on Monday, October 6.

The measure is a very voluminous one, and is among the longest, if it is not the very longest, that has ever been passed in Congress. It will not be practicable, in the space at THE BLADE'S disposal, to give the measure in its entirety. It will be more serviceable to indicate the principal changes which the act has made in rates of duty and in the free list, and to reproduce the full text of some of the more important provisions, such as those relating to reciprocity, sugar bounties, etc.

The Chemical Schedule.

Only a very brief mention can be made of the changes in the chemical schedule. On several of the acids reductions are made. Sulphuric acid, however, is taken from the free list and made dutiable at ⅛c per pound. The rates on alcoholic perfumery and alumina and alum compounds are retained. The rates on ammonia and its compounds are changed from ad valorem to specific. On camphor the rate is increased from 4c to 5c per pound. The duty on chloroform is reduced from 50c to 25c per pound. There are decreases on glycerine, iodine, iodoform, licorice, magnesia and morphine. On drugs generally the rates remain the same. Under the head of oils, cottonseed and croton oils have decreased rates, cod-liver oil is changed from 25 per cent ad valorem to 15c per gallon, and olive oil is unchanged from 25 per cent to 25c per gallon. The from 25 per cent to 25c per gallon. The rate on opium for smoking is increased from $10 to $12 per pound. Under the head of paints, color and varnishes there are a number of changes from ad valorem to specific rates. The changes on medicinal preparations are not very important.

Earthenware and Glassware.

Under the earthenware and glassware schedule the rate on firebrick not glazed is changed from 20 per cent ad valorem to $1.25 per ton. On tiles and brick other than firebrick not ornamented the rate is increased from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem. The rate on Roman and other hydraulic cement is changed from 20 per cent to 8 cents per 100 pounds; the duty on lime is changed from 10 per cent to 6 cents per 100 pounds, and that on plaster-of-paris, ground, from 20 per cent to $1 per ton.

There is some increase in the rates on common brown earthenware, but the rates on china, porcelain, etc., remain substantially unchanged. On flint and lime-pressed glassware the rate is increased from 40 to 60 per cent ad valorem. On engraved glassware the rate is increased from 45 to 60 per cent. There are increases ranging from 15 to 30 per cent on a number of other kinds of glass, such as thin-blown and heavy-blown glass, porcelain and opal glassware, spectacles and lenses. There is a reduction on burr stones from 20 to 15 per cent, and the rates on building stone, except marbia, are doubled.

Metals and Manufactures Th reof.

In the metal schedule the additional rate on iron ore containing more than 2 per cent of copper, is reduced from 2½c to 50 per pound. Sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur, is made free. There are slight reductions on round and square bar iron. Beams, girders and other structural shapes of iron or steel, are reduced from 1¼c to .9c per pound. Boiler or plate iron and steel are newly classified, and varying rates are substituted for the rate imposed under the previous law.

Plate iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire guage is to pay duty as sheets. There is a slight reduction on forgings, with the provision that no forgings will pay less than 45 per cent ad valorem. There are some slight reductions on hoop, band and scroll iron and taggers' iron. Railway bars are reduced to 6-10c. per pound. Tinplates are to pay ⅝c. per pound more than sheet iron until July 1, 1891, after which date they will pay 2 2-10c. per pound. After the same date manufacturers of tin will pay 53 per cent ad valorem, and after October 1, 1897, tin and terne plates lighter in weight than 63 pounds per hundred square feet are to be admitted free of duty unless the aggregate quantity of such plates produced in the United States in any year in the intervening time shall equal one-third the amount of such plates imported in any one fiscal year. On steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, etc., there are some increases and some changes from ad valorem to specific rates. On wire there are some reductions. In manufactures there are reductions upon anchors, axles, hammers, crowbars, bolts, castiron pipe and vessels and chains.

Cutlery and table ware are newly classified, and varying rates are substituted for the previous uniform rates. On the larger kinds of files rates are reduced. On firearms a specific duty is added to the previous ad valorem rate. On nails and spikes there are some reductions. Aluminum is made free. Copper rates are reduced except in the case of rolled plates, sheets, rods, pipes and sheathing. Gold leaf rates are increased from $1.50 to $2 per package of 500 sheets. Lead in sheets is reduced from 3c. to 2½c. per pound. Silver and other ores containlead are to pay 1¼c. per pound on the lead.

On nickel the rate is reduced from 15c. to 10c. per pound. Quicksilver is changed from ten per cent ad valorem to 10c. per pound. Tin, at present free, will after July 1, 1893, pay a duty of 4c. per pound, but it will be made free after July 1, 1895, unless the product of the mines of the United States will exceed 5,000 tons in any one year prior thereto. Type metal is changed from 35 per cent to 1½c. per pound for the lead contained therein.

Zinc in blocks or pigs is increased from 1¼c to 1¾c per pound. Old and worn-out zinc is reduced from 1¼c to 1¼c per pound. Iron and steel bars which are cold-rolled, cold-hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, are to pay ¼c per pound in addition to the rates provided in the act, and the same additional rate is to be paid by plates which are subjected to similar treatment.

The Wood Schedule.

The wood schedule shows several reductions. The rate on timber is reduced one-half. There are reductions also on clapboards and shingles. After March 1, 1891, paving posts, railroad ties and telegraph poles of cedar are to pay 20 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar Bounties and Duties.

The provisions of the act relating to bounties for the production of sugar are as follows:

SEC. That after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid, from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States at the place and with the machinery and by the methods described in the application; but said license shall not extend beyond one year from the date thereof, a bounty of two cents per pound on the sugar testing less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of 1½c. per pound, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

The producer of said sugar to be entitled to said bounty shall have first filed prior to July 1 of each year with the commissioner of internal revenue a notice of the place of production, with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the current fiscal year, including the number of maple trees to be tapped, and an application for a license to so produce, to be accompanied by a bond in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue, conditioned that he

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

Continued from Seventh Page.

be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, 3c. per pound.

On tea, 10c. per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep-skins, with the wool on, Free.

The bill went into effect Monday, October 6, but it is provided that imported goods deposited in bond prior to October 1 may be withdrawn for consumption at any time prior to February 1, 1891, upon the payment of duties at the rates in force prior to the passage of the act.

Merchandise deposited in bond in bonded warehouses may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the time of original importation on payment of the duties and charges in force at the time of withdrawal.

Articles manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor in any foreign country are not entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States.

What the effect of the act on the revenues of the government will be cannot be forecast with any degree of accuracy. It was estimated by the conferees, however, in their report that the aggregate reduction of the revenues by the bill would amount to about $66,000,000.

What will be the average rate of duty under the bill is also an open question. Senator Carlisle, an opponent of the act, estimates that the rate will be about 60 per cent, while Senator Aldrich, one of the principal advocates of the measure, thinks that the rate will be considerably lower, about 44 per cent. These are matters which can be determined only by experience under the act.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE CLOSING DAY

Of the First Session of the Fifty-First Congress—Adjournment.

On October 8, the closing day of Congress, the Vice President laid before the Senate three veto messages, two of them on bills referring to the court of claims, the claims of Charles P. Chouteau, and of the Portland company, of Portland, Me., and the third one, the bill to prohibit book making and pool selling in the District of Columbia for the purpose of gambling.

The President's objection to the latter bill is that it does not prohibit book making and pool selling; but on the contrary permits it in the case of the Washington Jockey club and other clubs owning race tracks. If that form of gambling was to be prohibited (as the President thinks it should be), the prohibition should apply to all persons and all places. The three messages were laid on the table.

Mr. Edmunds objected and the resolution was not considered. At five minutes before 3 the tariff bill, enrolled, was received from the House with the Speaker's signature, and it was immediately signed by the Vice-President and sent to the President for his signature.

Mr. Aldrich thereupon reported back the adjournment resolution, amended so as to fix the time at 5 p. m., and it was agreed to.

While business was in suspense Mr. Blaine, who had accompanied the President to the capitol, stepped into the Senate chamber and was greeted with cordiality by several of his former associates—Messrs. Dawes, Cullom, Hawley, Ingalls and others.

Mr. Ingalls pressed him to come into his old seat, and Mr. Blaine having complied with the request, was for a time the centre of a pleasant group. He looked very bright and cheery, and seemed in excellent spirits.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice-President Morton for the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. Adopted unanimously.

A resolution similar in its terms was offered by Mr. Ransom in compliment to Senator Ingalls as president pro tem; and it was unanimously adopted.

A message was received from the House that the adjournment resolution had been amended by substituting 6 o'clock for 5; and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Sherman (in company with Mr. Harris) reported that the committee of the two Houses had waited on the President, and had informed him that the two houses had concluded their business, and were prepared to adjourn if he had no further communication to make to them; and that the President had answered that he had no further communication to make.

A message was received from the House announcing its concurrence with the resolution as to negotiations with Great Britain and Mexico to prevent Chinese entering the United States.

Mr. Morton then rose and said:

Senators—Before making the announcement that will leave Senators at liberty to return to their homes, I express my most grateful appreciation of the resolution of approval and confidence which you have honored me. Assuming, as I did, the responsibilities of the chair without previous experience as a presiding officer, it is not necessary for me to say that if I have discharged the delicate and important duties of the position in a satisfactory manner, it is due to the indulgent consideration and cordial co-operation which I have received from every Senator on this floor.

I indulge in the earnest hope that I may be permitted, upon the reassembling of Congress, to see every member of this body in his seat, in renewed health and strength after a season from the arduous labors of this, the longest continuing session, with one exception, in the history of the government.

I feel that I may, with good warrant, congratulate the Senate and the country upon the large number of important measures which have received the careful consideration of this body and become laws. It only remains for me to declare, as I now do, that the Senate stands adjourned without day. [Applause.]

In the House on motion of Mr. McKinley a concurrent resolution was agreed to directing the clerk to make a further correction in the punctuation of the enrolled tariff bill. Mr. McKinley offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn if he has no further communication to make. Agreed. Messrs. McKinley, Perkins and McMillan were appointed.

Mr. Spooner, of Rhode Island, from the committee on accounts, submitted the report of that committee upon the subject. The report states that the charges made by the Enloe resolution against the postmaster of the House have been substantially established, and although the relations between Dalton, the previous postmaster, and Culbertson (the mail contractor) give rise to grave suspicion that some private arrangement existed between them whereby Dalton, between the 49th and 50th Congress, derived personal benefit out of his contracts for carrying the mails, no absolute proof has been obtained.

The report was accompanied by a resolution declaring the office of postmaster of the House vacant, and directing the assistant postmaster to perform the duties of postmaster until a postmaster shall have been elected and duly qualified. It was agreed to.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, announced that the President had no further communication to make, and then the House took a recess.

During the recess nearly all the members left the hall to make preparations for their departure from the city, and when the Speaker re-convened the House that official looked down upon a vast array of empty seats. He formally stated that according to the concurrent resolution he declared the first session of the Fifty-first Congress adjourned without day.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

The McKinley Bill—America Puts England to Shame.

The London *Chronicle* doubts the wisdom of Canadian statesmen in stirring up a bitter feud with their powerful neighbor on account of the McKinley bill, especially when the opinion prevails in many quarters that the new law is the prelude to a more enlightened policy.

The *Times* is disposed to agree very largely with the Canadian ministers that the McKinley tariff must be recognized as a demonstration of hostility against England hardly less decided than were Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. The *Times* adds: "No reason can be assigned for it except a desire to injure British interests."

The *Daily News*, referring to the movement that has been started in the United States in aid of the Irish people, says: "Every true Englishman honors the liberal hearted men of America. But every true Englishman must feel ashamed of his own government which is only offering Ireland coercion while strangers are offering her bread."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Condition of Uncle Sam's Finances at the Close of September.

Following is the public debt statement issued October 1:

Interest-bearing debt:	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 69,826,000
Bonds at 4 per cent	568,750,900
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	102,170
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt, exclusive of U. S. bonds issued to Pacific railroads	$ 638,688,070
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,750,985
Debt bearing no interest:	
Legal tender notes	$ 346,681,016
Old demand notes	56,032
National Bank Notes:	
Redemption account, (Deposited in Treasury under act July 14, 1890	56,005,865
Fractional currency less $8,575,934 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,911,510
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including National Bank notes deposited in Treasury under act of July 14, 1890	$ 409,654,423
Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal tender notes:	
Gold certificates	$ 174,163,519
Silver certificates	311,173,571
Currency certificates	7,170,000
Treasury notes of 1890	8,089,000
Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the Treasury	$ 500,376,090
Aggregate of debt, including certificates Sept. 30, 1890	$1,550,669,509
Decrease of bonded debt during the month	42,516,240
Cash in Treasury—reserved for the following purposes:	
For redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 22, 1882	$ 100,000,000
For redemption of gold certificates issued	174,163,519
For redemption of silver certificates issued	311,173,571
For redemption of currency certificates issued	7,170,000
For redemption of treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890	8,089,000
For matured debt, accrued interest and interest due and unpaid	6,769,071
For balance of interest anticipated under department circulars	12,559,325
Total cash reserve for above purposes	$ 619,905,086
Available for other purposes:	
Fractional silver, fractional currency and minor coin not full legal tender	$ 20,768,854
Net cash balance, including $68,276,075.75, National Bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890	29,022,406
Total	$ 679,696,436
Debt less cash in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1890	870,973,132
Debt less cash in the Treasury Aug. 30, 1890	875,556,040
Net decrease of debt during the month	$ 4,582,908

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

Citizens Not Allowed to Mail Lottery Matter of Any Kind.

Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, under direction of Postmaster General Wanamaker, has prepared for publication in the Postal "Bulletin," a circular letter to postmasters, containing instructions for their guidance in the lottery matter, under the recently passed anti-lottery act. After quoting the law in full, the circular reads as follows:

First—Section 3894, above quoted, applies to any letter, ordinary or registered, if it concerns any lottery, gift concert or scheme described in the section, and to lottery tickets, checks, circulars, bills, money, postal notes, or money orders for the purchase of lottery tickets, or any share or chance in a lottery or gift enterprise, and to the indictments and proceedings of any lottery or similar scheme, and forbids the carrying of them in the mails, or the delivery of them from post-offices.

Second—The seal of a letter, or of any sealed packet, prepaid at letter rates, must not be disturbed for the purpose of ascertaining if its transportation in the mail, or its delivery at a postoffice, is forbidden by the provisions of this act. Nor will the mere suspicion that such a letter or packet relates to a lottery, or the fact that it is addressed to any person known to be engaged in the business of conducting a lottery, justify its detention or non-delivery, except that the delivery of registered letters at the office shall be withheld when the postmaster-general has issued specific orders, under the provisions of section 3929, to that effect.

Third—Postal cards and circulars unsealed, and all other unsealed matter, may, when suspected of being drawn deposited or mailed in violation of the provisions of this act, be examined for the purpose of ascertaining their character.

Fourth—The mailing of matter interdicted by this act by officers of lottery companies and their representatives is as clear a violation of the law as the mailing of such matter by lottery companies to their customers or other persons.

Fifth—When it is known at the time of depositing them for mailing, that postal cards or circulars are unmailable under the provisions of section 3,894 above quoted, the postmaster is authorized to decline to receive them. If they be found in a postoffice and the sender is unknown to the postmaster, or if they be discovered in the mail in transit, they should be withdrawn and marked or stamped "Fraudulent," and sent to the postmaster general, accompanied by a special report from the postmaster containing the reason for their detention.

Sixth—The provisions of this act apply to letters, postal cards and circulars concerning lotteries or similar schemes that come in the mails from foreign countries, and such matter so received should be treated as if it originated in the United States.

Seven—Matter sent in violation of the provision of section 3894, discovered by postmasters at intermediate offices, should be withdrawn from the mail and disposed of in the same manner as if it had been discovered by the postmaster at the office of mailing or the office of delivery. But postmasters at intermediate offices should not delay the transmission of other mail in making special search for anything declared by this act to be unmailable.

Eight—Newspapers, pamphlets and publications of all kinds, bearing date before or since the 19th day of September, 1890, (at which date the act took effect) which contain the advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise or similar scheme, or the whole or part of the list of prizes awarded at the drawings of lotteries or similar schemes, are, by the provisions of this act, denied carriage in the mails or delivery to the subscribers, addresses, or to any other persons, or as "sample copies." Postmasters should refuse to receive them from publishers or to deliver them if by inadvertence they reach the office of destination. When found by postmasters in the mail in transit, they should be held until a report concerning them can be made to the postmaster-general and instructions received from him as to the disposing of them.

Foreign newspapers, pamphlets and publications of all kinds, containing printed matter forbidden by the provisions of this act should be treated as if they were published in the U. S.

Tenth—Clerks in the railway mail service discovering matter, the carriage of which is forbidden by the provisions of this act, should withdraw and forward it to their respective division superintendents. Division superintendents should transmit such matter in the same manner as postmasters are herein instructed to treat it.

Eleventh—The term "lottery" as used in this act embraces all kinds of schemes, genteel or low, for the disposal of prizes by lot or chance, such as gift exhibitions, enterprises, concerts, raffles, or the drawing of money or property at fairs. Hence letters, postal cards and circulars concerning them, and newspapers, pamphlets and other publications containing advertisements of them are unmailable.

Twelve—The provisions of section 3929, relating to registered letters, and of section 4041, relating to money orders (both of which sections are set out in full in the preceding pages), will apply to such matter at offices of delivery only, and are to be enforced upon the direct orders of the postmaster general.

Thirteenth—Postmasters and other postal officials and employes are expected to be diligent in carrying out the foregoing instructions for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Disputed Oklahoma Claims.

Secretary Noble has rendered an important decision in the case of the town site of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, versus John H. Wood and Wm. D. Fossett. The controversy in this case involves the title to a half section of land within the present limits of the city of Kingfisher. The record says that Wood made homestead entry for the northeast quarter, and Fossett for the northwest quarter of the section in controversy, and a few days thereafter the occupants of the town site of Kingfisher, by its mayor and others, made application at the local office to enter said tract for town site purposes. Wood's entry is not allowed and is hearing is directed to be had to ascertain the facts in the case of Fossett.

An Error in the Tariff Bill.

The error which it was intended to correct in the tariff bill occurred in paragraph 818, concerning chocolate. A parenthesis was misplaced, with the result that sweetened chocolate is included in the two-cent per pound duty. As the concurrent resolution to correct the error which passed the House was objected to in the Senate, the attempt to correct the enrollment has failed, and if any remedy is applied, it must be taken hereafter by joint resolution.

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Telegrams From Various Places on the Condition of the Markets.

All of the last week in Canada, schooners, steamers and cars were employed in rushing everything to the frontier before the higher American duties came into force on the 6th inst. It is too early to say what effect the McKinley bill will have in Canada. The major part of this season's produc tion will have got to market under the old tariff, and the bill has done good in the matter of prices.

The effect of the passage of the McKinley bill has been to hurry forward shipments of barley, from Belleville, Ont., of which the elevators and warehouses have been cleared. Fully half the crop, which is a light one, has already been moved. A very large export of peas and apples have been made. The eggs in store have also been shipped. The prospective effect of the measure will be to stop the export of barley and peas unless the United States prices advance to such an extent that about present prices can be paid. The export of eggs will also be stopped.

The fact that the McKinley bill came into force on October 6 has had the effect of materially lowering the price of barley at Sarnia, Ont. A high price was paid for several days by those buying for shipment into the United States before the bill come into force.

The London *Standard*, commenting on the probable effects of the McKinley tariff law, says: "We need not fear the death or even the diminution of the English iron trade with America, if we only imitate the avidity of the Americans to take advantage of every improvement in manufacturing."

The McKinley bill is likely to destroy the Birmingham button trade. Many orders have been cancelled, and the employes in most of the button works have been put on short time.

WESTERN TRIP

Of the President and His Party—Their Stopping Places.

The President left Washington on Monday morning at 11:34 o'clock via the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to attend the Grand Army reunions at Galesburg, Topeka and Kansas City, and incidentally to visit St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria and other cities en route.

He was accompanied by Secretary Tracy, Marshall Ramsdell, Capt. Meredith, Private Secretary Halford, Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer, representatives of the two press associations and Mr. C. R. Bishop, of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, who has charge of the transportation arrangements and the details of the entire trip. The party travels in the elegant Pullman hotel car "Hellemere," tendered for that purpose by Mr. Geo. M. Pullman. The President and most of the others expect to return to Washington on the 14th inst.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

A Number of Appointments Made by the President.

The President appointed the following commissioners on Indian affairs on October 4:

A. H. Mahone, Charleston, W. Va.; William Hayne, South Bend, Ind., and Isaac Fenimore, Mt. Holly, N. J., to negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, North Dakota.

W. H. H. Dufur, of Dufur, Oregon; Mark A. Colfax, Wash., and Wm. H. Dill, of Clearfield, Pa., to visit the Warm Springs Indian reservation, Oregon, to report on the proper location of the Northern line of that reservation and to negotiate with the Indians for the cession of a part of that reservation according to the same act; and John Scobas, jr., Grand Forks, N. D., and Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt., to negotiate with the Northern band of Cheyennes on the Tongue River reservation, Montana, and with the band of Northern Cheyennes on the Pine Ridge reservation, South Dakota.

Census Reports.

Populations have been announced by the Census bureau of cities and towns, as follows:

Akron, O., 27,702, increase, 11,190; Alliance, O., 7,508, increase, 2,962; Ashtabula, O., 8,816, increase, 3,821; Canton, O., 26,327, increase, 14,693; East Liverpool, O., 10,347, increase, 5,570; Massillon, O., 10,068, increase, 3,223; Steubenville, O., 13,393, increase, 1,270; Warren, O., 6,086, increase, 1,658; Wellsville, O., 5,256, increase, 1,895; Youngstown, O., 33,199, increase, 17,764.

Cleveland, O., 261,546, increase, 101,400; Elyria, O., 5,530, increase, 753; Mansfield, O., 13,542, increase, 3,683; Norwalk, O., 7,268, increase, 1,764; Sandusky, O., 19,254, increase, 3,393; Wooster, O., 6,046, increase, 1,835; Tiffin, O., 5,951, increase, 2,116; Defiance, O., 7,641, increase, 1,774; Findlay, O., 18,074; increase, 14,041; Fremont, O., 7,140, decrease, 1,300; Lima, O., 15,070, increase, 8,403; Tiffin, O., 10,978, increase, 5,096; TOLEDO, O., 82,652, increase, 32,515; Van Wert, O., 5,548, increase, 1,499; Salina, Kas., 6,631, increase, 2,920; Jefferson City, Mo., 6,732, increase, 1,401; Louisiana, Mo., 5,071, increase, 749; Fort Smith, Ark., 11,203, increase, 4,422; El Paso City, Tex., 10,338, increase, 10,100; Sangamon county, Ills., 61,042, increase, 8,148; Springfield, Ills., 24,852, increase, 5,109.

Danville, Ills., 11,528, increase 3,795; Decatur, Ills., 16,841, increase 7,294; Champaign, Ills., 5,857, increase 724; Mattoon, Ills., 6,829, increase 1,092; Paris, Ills., 5,049, increase 976; Yazoo City, Miss., 5,247, increase 2,705; Sedalia, Mo., 16,894, increase 4,484; Boonville, Mo., 8,513, increase 3,188; Marshalltown, Iowa, 9,308, increase 3,068; Sioux City, Iowa, 37,862, increase 30,486; Dallas, Tex., 38,140, increase 27,782; Macon, Ga., 22,698, increase 9,949.

Brazil, Ind., 5,902; increase, 2,461; per cent, 71.52. Crawfordsville, Ind., 6,086; increase, 835; per cent, 15.90. Frankfort, Ind., 5,918; increase, 2,115; per cent, 111.18; Lafayette, Ind., 16,407; increase, 1,546; per cent, 10.41; Terre Haute, Ind., 30,297; increase, 4,245; per cent, 16.30. The total population of the state of Indiana is given as 2,189,050, an increase in ten years of 210,739, or 10.65 per cent. Grand Rapids, Mich., 64,147; increase, 32,151; per cent 100.36. Kalamazoo, Mich., 17,187; increase, 5,920; per cent, 49.50. Muskegon, Mich., 22,608; increase, 11,406; per cent, 101.28. Ishpeming, Mich., 11,184; increase, 5,145; per cent, 85.20. Menominee, Mich., 10,796; increase, 7,018; per cent, 222.51. Marquette, Mich., 9,093, increase 4,406; per cent 35.94. Negaunee, Mich., 6,061; increase, 2,330; per cent, 54.18. The population of the whole state of Michigan is 2,089,702; an increase of 452,855, or 27.66 per cent. City of Albuquerque, N. M., 6,058; increase, 3,743; per cent, 161.68. City of Santa Fe, N. M., 5,984; decrease, 655; per cent, 9.89.

The total population of the territory of New Mexico is 144,862. In 1880 the population was 119,565. Increase 25,297, or 26.16 per cent. The total population of the state of California is 1,204,002. Increase 320,336, or 36.24 per cent. City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 5,216; increase 1,600; per cent, 44.25. City of Vallejo, Cal., 5,904; decrease, 85; per cent, 1.39.

The total population of the state of New Hampshire is 376,530; increase, 28,836.

Also the population of the state of Georgia, 1,834,366, increase, 232,186, or 18.95 per cent.

Decrease in the Bonded Debt.

It is stated at the treasury department that the decrease in the bonded debt of the United States during the last month, viz: $42,316,240, was greater than in any month since the period of refunding operations under Secretary Sherman, the nearest approach being $26,593,320, in the month of October, 1888. The decrease in the bonded debt for the first nineteen months of the present administration has been $205,714,410—an average monthly reduction of $10,827,074. The foregoing figures relate exclusively to the bonded debt and not to the "debt less cash in the treasury" at the various dates specified.

The Minority Was Too Previous.

Judge Sawyer of New York, on behalf of the majority of the committee that has been investigating the administration of affairs in the pension office, under the Cooper resolution, stated to an Associated Press reporter on October 2, that he learned with surprise that the minority report of the result of the investigation had been given out. He was surprised because it was well understood by the committee that the evidence was not all in and the investigation was not closed.

The Duty on Saw Logs.

Pressure is being brought to bear by the mill owners of Georgian Bay and eastern townships, to prevent the abolition of the Dominion government's export duty on saw logs. "I think it would be a great mistake to abolish the export duty on logs," said an eastern township man on Oct. 2, "and if the government do so, it will amount to coercion from Washington."

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.)
Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CALL ISSUED.

The General Assembly Will Convene on October 14.

On October 6, Governor Campbell, of Ohio, issued the following proclamation:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the state of Ohio, I, James E. Campbell, governor of said state, do hereby require the Sixty-ninth general assembly of Ohio, to convene at the State House in Columbus at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, October 14, 1890, then and there to receive such communication as may be laid before it, and to take such action thereon as to it may seem proper.

In testimony whereof I subscribe my name and cause to be affixed the great seal of the state at Columbus, the 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1890, and the 115th year of the independence of the United States of America.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL,
Governor of Ohio.

Will Get No Extra Pay.

In speaking of the cost of a special session, the governor said there was a misconception. "It has been stated," said he, "that this extra session will cost the state $100,000, whereas, I have calculated the cost carefully and it will not exceed $5,000 or $6,000." According to the governor, the members of the legislature will be entitled to no extra pay. They are paid $1,200 a year to perform their duties as legislators, and will be entitled to no additional compensation for attending a special session. The various subordinates and employes of both branches will, of course, be entitled to per diem pay for the time occupied by the session. It will require an expenditure of perhaps $1,500 a week for them, and, unless the members are allowed mileage, this will be all the cost of the session.

In case the members should be allowed mileage, the expense will reach about $5,200 for a session of one week, which, in the governor's opinion, will be all the time necessary to dispose of the business which will be before the assembly.

Governor Campbell expresses himself very forcibly on the question of compensation to the members, and says that if they receive anything more than mileage, it will be salary grabbing of the very worst kind.

To Kill Two Birds.

It is expected, also, that in his message, which will reach the legislature the first day of its session, the governor will call attention to the matter of the Storrs township omission in the gerrymander and recommend that it be corrected.

OUT IN ARIZONA.

The Affairs of the Territory as Told by the Acting Governor.

The affairs of the territory of Arizona during the fiscal year just closed are detailed in a report made to the secretary of the Interior by N. O. Murphy, the acting governor. He states that he is unofficially informed that the recent census shows that the population of the territory is 57,600, exclusive of Indians and military reservations, and with those who live on reservations (not Indians) the population of the territory will probably exceed 60,000. The gain in ten years is 19,590.

The mining industry, the report states, is in a more healthy condition than ever, but great attention is being paid to agriculture, owing to the astonishing productiveness of the lands. Owing to the restrictive legislation in Idaho and the probability of similar action in Utah, the acting governor thinks that the immigration of Mormons to Arizona will increase. The number of Mormons now in the territory is estimated at one-fifth the population.

The report states that unless restrictive measures are adopted the territory will become Mormonized and occasion controversies to such an extent as to seriously disturb society and the affairs of government and prejudice the territory's chances for statehood. He therefore recommends that Congress grant the same protection to Arizona as is enjoyed by Idaho, and that Idaho's test-oath be made applicable to Arizona. The report says that Arizona has quite a sprinkling of Mexicans among her people. The majority of them have become naturalized citizens and are in sympathy with American laws and customs. There are few Chinese in the locality as compared with the Pacific coast states, and as yet they cut no figure as a disturbing element, although they are very objectionable as a class, and their exclusion is as much desired in Arizona as elsewhere.

The acting governor recommends that an enabling act for the admission of Arizona into the Union be passed by Congress; that all public lands within the territory be donated to it; that school lands be donated to the territory for school purposes; that the San Carlos Apaches be removed from the territory and the reservation opened for settlement; that the salaries of the present judges in Arizona be increased to $5,000 per year, and that the pay of legislators be increased to $10 per day.

MORMON IMMIGRANTS.

A Batch of Foreign Girls Determined to be Plural Wives.

The authorities at Few York on October 2 used an immense amount of moral persuasion on the 37 young Mormons that arrived on October 1 on the steamer Wyoming, to induce them to go through their term of becoming proselytes to the Mormon faith. The girls were separated from the other passengers as they landed and placed in a room by themselves.

Three female missionaries from the Emigrant Girls' Home went among them and tried to convince them of the folly of the course they proposed to follow. It was a very hard undertaking. One of the girls, Karen Sylvestersen by name, who acted as spokeswoman for the party frankly acknowledged that they were all willing to be one of seven or eight wives and were fully aware of the principles of Mormonism.

The girls are all young and some of them remarkably pretty. The attempt of the missionaries to influence them proved an utter failure, and as all that the authorities can do is to use persuasion, the entire party proceeded on their journey.

The party comprises, all told, 202 souls, of whom 32 are children. Among the lot is a married English woman, who left her husband and children in England to take up the Mormon faith, and she said she was called and compelled to go. She refused to tell her name.

FIRST IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Republicans Score a Victory in Covington, Ky.

The election in Covington, Ky., on October 4, was conducted by ballot somewhat similar to the Australian system. Hitherto the method of voting has been *viva voce*. The result was the election of Mayor J. T. Thomas, (Republican) by a majority of 146.

The Republicans also elected the city weigher, three of the five aldermen, five of the ten councilmen and five of the ten members of the school board. The Democrats elected the assessor. This is the first Republican victory in 25 years.

Wages Increased.

As a result of the conference between President Mackey, of the Evansville & Terre Haute railway and his men, there will be a general increase of from $10 to $15 per month to telegraph operators, while assistant operators will be placed at several stations which will lighten the work. The office clerks were also given an increase of pay and no operators will receive less than $40 per month.

McKinley at Home.

Congressman McKinley arrived home from Washington on Oct. 3 and was given a serenade that night at his residence. He is expected to make several speeches in Wisconsin in a few weeks. His first campaign address in his new district will be at Millersburg next week. Speaker Reed, Foraker, "Uncle" Jerry Rusk, Alger and Ingalls are down for work in the district, and it is expected Blaine will be here some time during the campaign.

Original Package Cases.

The sale of liquors in original packages was commenced at Waterloo, Iowa, on October 1, by the agent of a Peoria, Ills., firm, who says he desires to make a test case. The firm is acting on the advice of a Cedar Rapids attorney. The liquors were ordered to be seized at once by the county attorney.

Stanley and His Bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley arrived at Ostend, Belgium, on Oct. 3. They were received by King Leopold.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN OHIO.

An Express Messenger Bound and His Safe Robbed.

One of the boldest express robberies that ever occurred in Ohio, was executed at an early hour on Oct. 2, on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland train No. 2. The train left Urbana on time at 3:20, and after pulling out of the station, two masked men with revolvers in both hands, burst into the express car and covered the Adams agent, A. L. Scudder, demanding his instant surrender.

One of the intruders then went through his pockets, abstracting the agent's watch, about $75 in money and the keys to the safe, in which was about $1,600, which was soon in their possession.

Prior to opening the safe, Scudder was firmly bound hand and foot with a wash line, which the robbers brought with them. One of the robbers whom his pal called "Jack," was determined to kill the messenger but through the interference of the other he desisted, but only after he had placed his revolver to Scudder's head, pulled the trigger, and the cartridge had failed to explode. As the train slowed up at West Liberty the robbers jumped from the train and disappeared.

Scudder succeeded in loosening one of his hands and by pounding on the door of the car attracted attention and he was soon liberated. When the train pulled out the robbers again got on board and held the entire crew at bay. Scudder fired at one of them from his car door, but was forced to retreat. Both robbers left the train at Bellefontaine and disappeared in the darkness.

Messenger Scudder resides in Cincinnati. He is aged about 50 years, and had been on the C. S. & C. since the Adams company took charge of the express business on the road three years ago.

Prior to that time he was employed by the same company on the Ohio river lines. He had received his month's salary last night and placed it in the safe, and that was among the booty secured by the robbers.

WILL RUSH TO GOLD HILL.

Carbon County, Wyoming, Reported to be Full of Precious Metal.

The reported finding of gold deposits near Saratoga, Carbon county, Wyoming, is being confirmed by a number of persons who have, within the past few days, visited the camp and satisfied themselves of the truth of the discovery.

Gold Hill, as the new camp is called, is located twenty miles east of Saratoga, in the Medicine Bow range of mountains. Prospecting has been going on for years, and the region has always been looked on as the scene of future mining operations of an extensive character.

Up to this time fifteen distinct and separate gold bearing quartz leads have been discovered and located. The quartz lies in well defined walls of stone, and the leads are from six inches to seven feet thick. While no assays have been made it is believed that the latest find of ore will be found to be the richest.

A gentleman who has just arrived in Denver from the scene of the excitement says: "If the ore pans out as it promises, Gold Hill will equal the famous Tin Cup camp of Colorado. I have seen pieces of quartz no larger than my fist from which I could pick $8 to $10 worth of gold. One man has been offered $5,000 in cash for a half interest in a prospect, and he has refused it.

THE WILSON BILL.

Its Constitutionality Questioned in the Kansas Courts.

Argument in the noted Raherer habeas corpus case, the first test made of the Wilson original package law was concluded at Topeka, Kas., on Oct. 3. The petitioner's attorneys argued against the constitutionality of the new law and made this point: If the prohibitory law was not operative so far as dealers in original packages were concerned, before the enactment of the Wilson bill, it never was a constitutional law, and the Wilson bill cannot make the state law effective in that class of cases.

Although no formal opinion was expressed by either Judge Foster or Judge Phillipps, who listened to arguments in the case, both practically admitted the tenability of the position taken in this particular and it is conceded that even if a court decides the new law to be constitutional it cannot be effective until the legislature passes another prohibitory measure. The case is now under advisement.

CUBAN TRADE.

Spain and the United States Are Considering Reciprocity.

A rumor is current in Madrid that the Spanish government intends to enter into negotiations with the United States government for reciprocal concessions touching Cuban and American products. It is also reported that the government has instructed its agents abroad to notify the home authorities of any measures that may be taken by foreign governments with respect to the new United States tariff law.

The Spanish cabinet on October 5, discussed the United States tariff law and decided to suspend the application of the new Cuban tariff until a satisfactory reply has been received from America to representations which the Spanish minister has been instructed to make to the United States government.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Latest From Idaho—Congressional Nominations.

The Idaho Republicans claim the election of Shoup for governor and Sweet for Congress by 1,800 majority, and the entire state ticket by about the same majority. They claim that the legislature will stand 42 Republicans to 10 Democrats, with two members in doubt.

Drink Led to Death.

A. Wanamaker, a cousin of the postmaster general, committed suicide Sunday, Oct. 5, in a room at the Eldorado house, St. Louis. Two papers of morphine were found beside his body. A small piece of crumpled paper, on which was written the following words, was found in the room: "My life is nothing to me any more." He had been drinking freely and brooding over his trials.

Bancroft is Ninety.

Hon. George Bancroft, the venerable historian, quietly pent his 90th birthday October 3, at his residence on the "Cliff," Newport, R. I., where he received scores of congratulatory telegrams and letters, besides many calls from his personal friends. He appeared quite bright for one of his age, but each additional year now shows plainly upon his still erect form.

More Gold Found.

Authentic reports have been received at Ardmore, I. T., of the finding of immense veins of gold and silver in the Arbuckle mountains in the Chickasaw Nation, 45 miles north of that city. Army officers and others who have gone through that region have long said that gold was in the Arbuckle mountains.

A Cabinet Formed.

A Portuguese cabinet has been formed as follows:

Senhor Martens Ferrao, premier and foreign affairs; Count de Casal Ribeiro, interior; Senhor Brandao, justice; Senhor Carvalho, finance; Count de San Januario, marine; General D'Abreu E. Sousa, war; Dr. Barbosa Bocage, public works and education.

Gen. Hayes Not to Wed.

A report has been circulated in a number of papers that Ex-President Hayes is to be married to a Virginia lady. This report is entirely without foundation and is denied by members of the Hayes family.

Indian Schools.

Secretary Proctor has issued orders sitting aside the unoccupied military posts at Ft. McDowell, Ariz., and at Ft. Totten, N. D., together with the appurtenances for Indian school purposes.

To Revise the Faith.

The committee on the revision the confession of faith, appointed by the last general assembly of the Presbyterian church, met in Pittsburg on Oct. 7.

The Czar's Silver Wedding.

The Russian court officials are preparing a programme for a national celebration of the silver wedding of the czar, which occurs on November 9, 1891.

THEY ALL CARRY GUNS.

Exciting Scenes in the Oklahoma Legislature.

The excitement over the Oklahoma capital location which reached its climax on Thursday continued Friday. After the demonstration against Messrs. Daniels, Perry and Nesbitt had subsided, S. R. Mitchell, city attorney of Oklahoma City, who chanced to be in Guthrie, sent this telegram to one of his friends at home:

"Your representatives were mobbed on the street to-day. Send 100 armed men."

The armed men arrived on the first train Friday morning and were among the first to secure seats of vantage in the hall of the lower house before the body met in its regular session.

Fully twice as many friends of the Guthrie measure, equally strongly armed, were also present. Their presence caused intense feeling, and it would have taken but the slightest outbreak to have caused serious trouble. Speaker Daniels was too ill, suffering from nervous exhaustion, caused by the exciting scene of which he was the center the day previous, to preside over the session.

As soon as the House was called to order Representative Terrell introduced a resolution calling attention to the presence of armed men in the chamber, declaring their presence to be undesirable, and directing the sergeant-at-arms to eject all spectators, newspaper men excepted. The resolution was voted down, 20 to 50.

Considering the probability of a repetition of Thursday's riotous scenes it was deemed advisable to postpone further action on the capital question.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Annual Report of the Trustees' Report of the General Agent.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational fund was held n New York on Oct. 1. The full board was present, with the exception of Hon. Hamilton Fish.

At the morning session the report of the general agent, J. L. M. Curry, was read. It showed the distribution of the income since October 1, 1889, as follows:

Alabama, $8,328; Arkansas, $4,000; Georgia, $4,635; Louisiana, $6,665; North Carolina, $20,720; South Carolina, $9,655; Tennessee, $5,720; Peabody Normal College, $20,000; Texas, $8,240; Virginia, $7,285; West Virginia, $5,000; total, $87,665.

The trustees of the Peabody fund held the closing session of their annual meeting on Oct. 2, and re-elected the officers of the past year. In accordance with the recommendations of a special committee on the subject, it was decided to appropriate $100 a year for each scholarship in the Peabody normal college at Nashville, together with 3 cents mileage for each student holding a scholarship.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Executive—Ex-President R. B. Hayes, James D. Porter, Chief Justice Fuller, William M. Courtney, Charles Devens, Robert C. Winthrop, the President.

Financiers—William M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, ex-President Cleveland, Randall L. Gibson and the treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan.

STARTED THE FIRE WITH GLYCERINE

And the Neighbors for Miles Around Could Not Stop It.

A strange and probably fatal accident occurred on Oct. 2, on a farm near Candor, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ladshaw found a small bottle which contained a quantity of nitro glycerine, and, being ignorant of its nature, she thought it was carbon oil and took it home.

Thursday evening, the fire refusing to burn, she emptied the bottle in the kitchen stove, when a tremendous explosion followed. The house was completely torn away, and Mr. Ladshaw received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Her legs were bro